PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,107—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1897.

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* PENINSULAR	5162	W. A. Wheler	9th "
P.&O. BRITANIA	6525	J. I. Parfitt	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	23rd "
P.&O.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
P.&O.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th "
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	20th "
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IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4 140	1st Nov., 1897.

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MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Tosail on Friday.
SAGHALIEN	4,069	Laolin	1st October.
VERA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz.	4,239	23rd Sept., 1897.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 23rd Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Goradur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Ruereh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, about 23rd Sept.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 24th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

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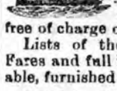

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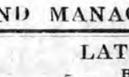

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
DHOBLE TALAO.
Two miles of Jubilee Procession.
CINEMATOGRAGH
HUMOROUS FILMS, &c.,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
FOR ONE WEEK MORE.
FROM MONDAY, the 20th, to SATURDAY 25th,
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY,
6-30 P.M., AND 9-30 P.M.
PRICES :—Rs. 2, Re. 1, and annas 8.
Tickets obtainable at the door,
and at Watson's Hotel (Esplanade).
P. METZKER & Co.
Agents for Films and Projecting Machines.
FILMS DEVELOPED AND PRINTED.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH,
Under the Patronage and Presence
OF
The President and Members
OF
THE THESPIAN CLUB.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO
MRS. J. H. NUNN,
By a Number of
LADY AND GENTLEMAN AMATEURS.
The Programme will comprise the Two-Act Comedy.
"MILKY WHITE"
And a Charming Comedietta
"ON AN ISLAND."
Admission Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
The performance will commence at 9-15. p.m.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS for the Tapidas Varjdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be received up to 4 o'clock afternoon of MONDAY, the 4th October, 1897, at the Office of the undersigned, 17 and 19, Church Gate Street, Fort.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. (2000) Two Thousand.

Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works may be seen at the office of the Company's Architects, Messrs. S. and M. N. Chandabhoy, Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained from the office of the Architect on payment of Rs. 3 per each set.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

DAYABHOY TAPIDAS VURJDAS & CO.,
Agents, the Tapidas Varjdas Spg. & Wg. Mill Co., Ld.
Bombay, 18th September, 1897.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 39, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1897.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 20th September, 1897.

THE
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

DIRECTORS :

BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Chairman
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
GOVERDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Esq.
VITHULDAS DAMODAR THAKERSEY MULJEE, Esq.
DORABJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
SASOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOORDIN EBRAHIM, Esq.
CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, Esq., Ex-officio.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	18
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE
MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge Municipal Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New De Lisle Road Sheep Market on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., the right of occupying the 50 Pens in the said Market for sale of live animals (sheep or goat) to private individuals, under the terms of Section 403 E of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 for six months, i.e., from 1st October, 1897, to 31st March 1898. Each Pen will be put up separately at the time of sale. The sale will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's approval.

For further particulars and conditions of this sale apply to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does, not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st September, 1897.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

B. B. AND C. I. RY. COMPANY.
INCLUDING R. M. RAILWAY.

WITH the APPROVAL of the BOARD of DIRECTORS and GOVERNMENT, Mr. L. O'CALLAGHAN General Traffic Manager, has been APPOINTED, to officiate as Agent of the Company during the absence of the undersigned on 2 months and 23 days furlough, with effect from the 18th September 1897.

H. D. OLIVIER, Major, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings on TUESDAY, 21st September, 1897, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

(1) To receive the report of the out going Committee for the year, 1896-97.

(2) To elect members of the Committee for the year 1897-98.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Officiating Secretary.
Bombay, September 13, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)
CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.
HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N.B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as :—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
41, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, as I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS' HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GLENVIEW HOTEL,
COONOOR, NILGIRIS.

THE sheltered position of Coonoor—the Sanitorium on the Nilgiri plateau—with its health-giving, even climate renders it a pleasant resort from the heat of the plains, the mean temperature being 62°. Tonga from Mettapollium takes three hours.

THE GLENVIEW HOTEL
IS UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

No pains are spared to ensure every comfort to visitors. Cuisine is of the best and superior brands of Wines and Spirits (from Spencer and Co., Ld.,) are Stocked.

No extra charge for fires or hot baths. Carriages for hire on the premises. Piano, Billiards, Lawn Tennis.

For terms apply
Mrs. S. A. DAVIDSON,
Glenview Hotel, Coonoor.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months ..... Rs. 2
Six Months ..... " 1-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If aid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter,

OFFICE—Doret Street, Whitefriar, London

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Assured and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5 000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates :—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO., Agents.
12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

SUN LIFE
OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The
Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged,

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manger and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay,
22, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BARKHAUSEN & CO.,
BORDEAUX
GENUINE RICH CLARETS,
Shipped by the above Firm,
TO BE HAD OF
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS :—
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
LACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	41
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and "Tiffins."

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, very infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

LARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,00
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,00
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoor, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Hancoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,0 0
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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(By Order of the Board.)
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Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1897.

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BY JOHN O'NEILL.
IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

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THE STONE.
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22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
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THE AXIS AND TH

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 7.38m., 6.54a. Low water, 1.57a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Bombay Underwriters' Association, annual meeting, Graham's Buildings, 1 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Hiroshima Maru and Dido entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per extra s. s. Oceanien, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned meeting of the society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 o'this evening, when Dr. H. J. Dadisett, will read his paper on "Uvulotomy and an Abscess of the Membrena Tympani," and will show the latest and most useful ear and throat instruments.

"INDIAN GARDENING."—From Calcutta comes the first number of the new weekly journal, "mainly devoted to gardening, agriculture, and the allied sciences, practical and scientific." It is edited by Mr. H. St. John Jackson, who claims that it meets a want. We do not know how far this want may be felt, but the paper is a smart attractive little production which deserves to succeed.

MILL-HANDS' GATHERING.—Last Sunday afternoon, the mill-hands of the Colaba Land Mill and the Jehangir Wadia Mill met in the empty Scott's Press building, at the Victoria Bander, to do honour to Mr. Merwanjee Eduljee, a resident in the same locality, for assisting them generally and in persuading the Plague Committee to allow the mill-hands' sheds to be inhabited during the rainy season, although they were marked U. H. H. Among those present were: Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao B. Pitale, J. P., Rao Saheis Balapa Balaram, J. P. and V. K. Wandekar, J.P., Mr. K. R. Kama, J.P., Miss Maneckjee Khersetjee, Messrs. R. B. Malap, J.P., D. and R. K. Davi, Dowlatrao Malap, Ramjee Master, Shunkerrao Dada, and others. Most of them spoke at length of the services of Mr. Merwanjee, who replied in fitting terms. After the distribution of flowers the gathering dispersed.

BURGLARY AT DON TOD STREET.—Purshotum Raghunath, residing on the first floor of a house at Don Tod Street, has made a report to the police of theft of gold ornaments and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 1,500, from two boxes, kept in an empty room on the same floor of the house, some time between Saturday afternoon and the following morning. It appears that on the afternoon of the day in question, the complainant's wife noticed the trap door on the third floor drawn up, and becoming suspicious, she went upstairs to the fourth floor, and found the lock on the trap door wrenched off and the lock of the room forced open and lying on the ground. Ropes which were tied round the two boxes, containing the ornaments and the notes, were removed, and the property mentioned above stolen, and a few minor contents of the boxes were found strewn about the floor, while a quantity of silver ornaments, which had been placed on a bed in the room, were found safe. A piece of candle and a box of lucifer matches were found in the room, as also an iron jimmy in the waste-water hole of the nani on the second floor.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The afternoon was beautifully fine on Saturday, and a fair muster faced the targets at 600 and 500 yards. Good scores were put on at both distances. Sergt. Major Downing and W. O. W. J. Harris, R. N., were the best at 600 yards with 26 and 25, respectively; and at 500 yards, Lee Sergt Walmsley with a possible and Petty Officer M. Joplin, R. N., 23 were the best. The full scores were :—

21ST CO MPETITION.

	600 yds.
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Gunner Harris, Royal Navy	25b
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Vol H Rew, Bo Vol Rifles	23d
Gunner J R Edwards, Royal Navy	22a
A B Seaman W Speed, Royal Navy	22f
P O 1st class M Joplin, Royal Navy	21
Vol J S Mason, B B and C I R Vols	19
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Lee Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt Instr G Wells, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Chief Petty Officer C Williams, Royal Navy	18
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Department	17
P O 1st class W Hill, Royal Navy	17
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	16
Ex Sergt J E Keese, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Vol F R English, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Sergt W Quinton, Ordnance Department	6

a handicapped 8 points; b handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon; c winner of 2nd spoon; d handicapped 2 points winner of 3rd spoon; e handicapped 4 points; f han' dicapped 6 points.

22ND COMPETITI N.

	500 yds.
Lee Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	25a
P O 1st class M Joplin Royal Navy	25b
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24b
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Department	24c
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifl s	24d
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24e
Vol H Rew, Bo Vol Rifles	24f
Gr Sergt J E Keese, Bo Vol Rifles	23f
C P Officer G Williams, Royal Navy	23b
Sergt W Quinton, Ordnance Department	23f
P O 1st class W D Hill, Royal Navy	22g
A B Seaman W Speed, Royal Navy	22f
Gunner J R Edwards, Royal Navy	22b
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	21
Gunner Neal Hannah, Royal Navy	20
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	19
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt Instr G Wells, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Vol F R English, Bo Vol Rifles	15

a handicapped 6 points, winner of 1st spoon and Bombay Rifle Club silver medal for highest possible score; b handicapped 8 points; c handicapped 2 points winner of 2nd spoon; d handicapped 16 points; e handicapped 4 points; f handicapped 6 points; g handicapped 2 points winner of 3rd spoon.

CRICKET.

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C. VS. VACUUM OIL COMPANY.

THE above match was played on the 18th inst., and resulted in a win for the former by 93 runs. The Indo-Portuguese batted first, and declared their innings closed for 128 runs for 8 wickets, the principal contributors to the score being J. V. de Souza (53) and S. de Silva (44) not out. They then sent their opponents in, who made 32 runs in the first innings, and were tarbly much worse in the second, with 7 wickets down for 19 runs, when time was called. Mr. M. D'Mello took 11 wickets for 30 runs. The following are the scores :—

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

1st Innings.

M D'Mello, c Castellino, b Browne	7
L Rodrigues, b Browne	0
J V de Souza, b Gonsalves	53
J Dias, run out	9
S de Silva, not out	44
C X Noronha, b Browne	4
S de Souza, not out	5
A Vas	
Caldeira	Innings declared closed.
R B de Costa	
A S de Souza	
Extras	6
Total	128

VACUUM OIL CO.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A S Browne, b Rodrigues	0	b D'Mello	12
Guilmartin, st V de Souza, b D'Mellow	0	b D'Mello	0
J Browne, run out	7	drigues	0
M de Souza, b D'Mello	0	run out	0
M Gonsalves, b D'Mello	7	not out	0
W E West, b D'Mello	2	b D'Mello	6
H Phillips, c A de Souza, b Rodrigues	3	c Rodrigues, b D'Mello	0
J Rodrigues, c Rodrigues, b D'Mello	2	s S de Silva, b D'Mello	0
S X Pereira, run out	1		
J J Coelho, not out	7	to bat	
J Castelino, b de Costa, b D'Mello	0		
Extras	3	Extras	1
Total	32	Total	19

MILITARY NEWS.

WITH reference to paragraph 2396 (1), Army Regulations, India, Volume II, it is notified that the Government of India have been pleased to sanction the exclusion of Arabic phrases, and all poetry, whether in Persian or Arabic, in examinations by the Lower Standard in Persian.

CASES having occurred in which the meaning of telegrams has been misunderstood owing to one sentence running into another, the Commander-in-Chief directs, that "in all telegrams of importance," officers transmitting them are to carefully peruse their draft messages before despatching them, and to insert the word "stop" at the conclusion of sentences where any such misunderstanding is likely to arise.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from toothing or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 9d. per bottle.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A WOMAN AT DE LISLE ROAD.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

ABOUT half-past 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, James Gasper, a Goanese, aged about thirty years, keeping an eating-house opposite the main entrance of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Parel Workshops, De Lisle Road, committed the murder of his wife, Annie Carmmaile, aged twenty-five years, by cutting her throat and neck, nearly severing the head from the trunk by means of a razor. Mr. Alexander Simpson, foreman boiler-maker in the Workshops, who happened to pass by the way at the time, hearing an alarm of murder, rushed into the house and saw the man hacking at the woman's throat and neck with the razor. Mr. Simpson immediately disarmed the murderer, who made no attempt to abscond, and was given in charge of Inspector Ellis, who resides at the De Lisle Road Police Station, about a hundred yards away from the scene of murder. Inspector Ellis immediately went to the spot, and found the woman lying dead on the floor in a pool of blood. Superintendent Hack arrived on the scene shortly after, and made inquiries, which clearly pointed to the fact that the deed was the outcome of jealousy on the part of the murderer, who had had some suspicion about the deceased's fidelity. The man made a clean breast of the whole thing, and from the statement made by him, combined with the story of the witnesses, it appears that the deceased was formerly a Hindu woman of Mahar caste, but was subsequently converted to Christianity, and was about six months ago married to Gasper. They had been occupying one of the compartments of the house, which is only a ground-floor block. The compartment is divided into two rooms by means of a partition, the front one being utilised as a shop of eatables and the rear one as a bed-room. They had been living peaceably together until about a couple of months ago, when the husband suspected an undue intimacy springing up between the deceased and one Hyder, a Pathan, who has been boarding in the shop for the last three months and residing in a room in the same locality. Gasper had warned deceased not to give too much attention to Hyder or to discontinue boarding him in the shop. Notwithstanding this, Hyder continued to take his meals in the shop, causing occasional altercations between the couple. About 11 o'clock, on Sunday night they closed the shop and went off to sleep. Shortly after midnight Gasper was aroused by the loud peals of thunder, and with the flashes of lightning saw that Annie was not on the bed. He got up and went into the shop, and there, according to his statement, he was surprised to find his wife sleeping on a bench by the side of the Pathan. An altercation then took place between the couple, and in the meanwhile Hyder slipped away. The accused stated that he then warned deceased once for all not to have anything to do with the man. However, yesterday morning, the deceased prepared a breakfast and sent it to Hyder into his room. This enraged Gasper, who took up a razor and rushed at the deceased. She resisted the attack with all her might, and in the struggle the man sustained about-half-a dozen wounds on both his hands and two of the right hand fingers of the woman cut off. While they were thus struggling a Municipal sweeper, on hearing the cry raised by the woman, rushed into the shop. The assailant threatened him with the razor and the sweeper beat a hasty retreat. At this moment Mr. Alexander Simpson, the foreman boiler-maker, who happened to pass by the house on his way to the workshops, heard the alarm and rushed into the house. Before, however, Mr. Simpson appeared on the scene, the man had overpowered the deceased and completed the deed. The head was nearly cut off from the body and death was instantaneous. Mr. Simpson raised his umbrella and ordered the man to disarm himself. This he did and left the razor on the table, which Mr. Simpson took in his charge, and having caught hold of the man put him in custody in the person of Ellis. The accused was then taken by Mr. Ellis to the J. J. Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and he was again taken back to the police chowkey. Sirdar Mir Aodul Ali, Khan Bahadur, head of the Criminal Investigation Department, arrived on the scene and made searching inquiries into the matter. Both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police also visited the place.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry yesterday afternoon at De Lisle Road, on view of the body of the deceased, Annie Carmmaile, aged twenty-five, when, after the body was identified, the inquiry was adjourned.

The accused was then charged by Superintendent Hack before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagaon Police Court, with murder. The case was remanded.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and a common jury :—

A GANG OF SADHU BURGLARS IN DISGUISE.

Bhagwandas Dewadas, Balakdas Garibdas, Jankidas Samuddas, Sawalji Lachman, Kandas Narayendas, Shankerdas Harnam, Balakdas Ramdas, Gangaghir Pittaghir, Jamunadas Damoderdas, and Bulwantdas Luxmon, who are all Marwarees of Biduli, a town in the North-West Provinces, and who committed a series of burglaries in Bombay during the time of the plague, were charged with the execution of No. 9 in that, some time before the 16th June last, they belonged to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft (not being thugs or dacoits); also for retaining in their possession stolen property, and for voluntarily assisting in concealing stolen property. Mr. Young, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoners were not defended by counsel.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution. The evidence of a policeman of Biduli, in the North-West Provinces, showed that the prisoners were known as thieves who were hereditary thieves and sometimes cultivated land. Some had fields of their own. Even their ancestors were habitual thieves, who for a portion of the year cultivated their lands, and at other times formed themselves into gangs for committing thefts. They came to Bombay and other places for that purpose. Among other witnesses were several Hindu merchants and clerks, who had fled from Bombay on account of the plague and were residing temporarily at Dadur, Mahim, and other parts of the suburbs, and who stated that burglaries took place in their residences, but that they could not recognise any of the burglars, who put out the lights. The witnesses remembered, however, having seen some of the accused begging for alms in the day time in the garb of Sadhus near their habitations. The witnesses identified several of the accused as such beggars.

The case for the prosecution had not closed at the adjournment until this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)
For Judgment.

159,97—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Adarjee Kanga vs Merwanjee Dowasjee Motasha—Ardeshir H D

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

38,97—Nanu and H—Dady Rustomjee Dady vs Muhadha Mathoora.
334,97—Wadia and G—Gurparsad Moosadilal and others vs Moorlidhur Shamlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co
341,97—Framjee M and M—Hajl Mahomed Haji Dada and others vs Hasham Haji Mahomed.
357,97—Smetham B and N—Limjee Eduljee vs Rao Raj Motising.
336,97—Browne and M—Chabildas Lalcobhoy and others vs Ramjee Anaji and another Moganlal and R.
362,97—Mansukhal D and J—Cawasjee Edulice Patell vs Hajee Joosab Hajee Abdool Satar—Thakurdas D and Co.
375,97—Sorabjee and J—Edward Miller and Co vs Virjee Valjee.
396,97—In person—Eduljee Bezonjee Saklatwalla vs Kawasjee Cursetjee Dubash.
400,97—Khunderao and S—Kasun Hirjee vs Muslimbi and others—Sorabjee and J.
405,97—M N Saklatwalla—Nowrojee Jamsetjee Mistry vs Samoolal and others.
417,97—Framjee M and M—Shaik Essa bin Khalifa vs Amichand Panalal.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

28,97—In person—Maria Phache Rogers vs Joseph Rogers.
17,97—In person—Goswan Hoosien Mahomed Hanif vs Hoosien Mahomed Hanif Hajee Acbar Ali and another—Sorabjee and J.

Postponed Long Cause.

562,95—In person—Harrishankar Damodhar vs Syed Hoosien Ally bin Mir Rashim Ally Shabudin and another—Dikshit and D—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

388,97—Edgelow and G—Naojee Ratanjee Nazir vs Kessowjee Cullianjee and others—Bicknell M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

606,96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.
907,96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.
150,97—Payne G and S—Trimbak Gungadhur Ranade vs The Union Mills Co. Ltd—Wadia and G. Not to be called on.
113,96—F P Pavri—Esmail Mohomed Mirza vs Goolam Hoosein Somji and another—Little and Co.
85,97—Payne G and S—Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Khaiphen and others vs Canji Bhimji Poojara—Muljee and R.
46,97—Khunderao and S—Mahomed Hoosein Abdula vs Kulsumbi and others—Khunderao and S.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ALL SAINTS', MALABAR HILL.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.
St. Matthew Ap. Ev. and M.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

SKINNY MEN and WEAK WOMEN! Don't despair! PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA is far far the best Tonic for you. Is incomparable, peerless, and unrivalled invigorator of Health, Strength and Vigour of Mind and Body. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of Bengal has placed a small sum at the disposal of Veterinary Captain F. R. Raymond to enable him to conduct certain experiments in connection with the prevention of rinderpest among cattle in Bengal, after Dr. Koch's method at the Veterinary Institution at Belgachia.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the proposal emanating from the Government of India, that the Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be empowered to grant leave in and out of India, subject to the limit of one year in the first instance, as laid down in Articles 130-X and 131-I of the Marine Regulations, Volume I, part II.

THE annual meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association is in progress at Bangalore. This morning His Excellency Sir George White's prizes open for competition throughout India and Burma at all recognised Rifle Association meetings was fired for with the following results :—"British Army and Volunteers" : South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, 523 ; Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers, 515 ; Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, 501 ; Madras Railway Volunteers, 478 ; Madras Volunteer Guards, 477. "Native Army" : 1st Madras Infantry, 485 ; 17th Madras Infantry, 482 ; 7th Madras Infantry, 461 ; 24th Madras Infantry, 454 ; 1st Madras Pioneers, 457.

AN explanation of the recent shave at Jamrad relating to Fort Bara has now reached the Lahore paper. Two men of the Devonshire Regiment, it appears, about 300 yards from camp, about 10 a.m., thought they heard a shot strike a stone close to them, jumped to the conclusion that they were being shot at, and rushed into the fort with this report. Cavalry were sent out at once, and eventually brought in four men, who were proved to be two herdsmen and two grass-cutters : no one else was in sight. Two officers sketching within, 100 yards of the two men, who thought they heard the shot, saw another man practising throwing stones, and it was quite evident that this man must have thrown a stone near the other two men, which landing on another stone, made a noise like a rifle-shot. The whole affair was shown to be a mere case of the jumps.

GENERAL JEFFREYS having counter-marched, his brigade is dealing with the Mamunds and Salarzai who attacked his camp. They are plainly in a sullen temper, but whether they will be able to gather in any great strength seems doubtful. The Bajour clans as a whole have not made common cause with them so far, so their punishment should not take long. In order, however, to be prepared for further complications, Brigadier-General Meiklejohn has marched with part of his brigade from Sarai to the Panjkora River, taking with him a convoy of ammunition and five days' supplies. He will establish a depot at Sado on the river bank. Some little excitement was caused on Thursday on the Malakand-Panjkora line by the rumour that 5,000 Buners was had appeared on the Shankote and Mora Passes, but this report proved to be incorrect, as apparently there is no movement among the clans in Buner. The reappearance of these tribesmen on the scene would indeed have been most inopportune, and the mere fact that such a rumour gained currency shows how great a mistake was made in not punishing the Buner wals six weeks ago. If they were to resume hostilities now Sir Bindon Blood's column would have to hurry back into the Swat Valley.

ON Monday night the remains of a Christian lady, the wife of Mr. H. R. Ridges, Acting State Treasurer of Selangor, were cremated in the Colombo General Cemetery. The deceased being a Wesleyan a spot was selected in the Wesleyan portion, on an open plot. A large pile had been erected and the wood was thoroughly drenched with oil. At 9-45 p.m., Mr. Moscrop, the officiating minister, arrived, and the funeral service began. It consisted of the usual form abbreviated, but with the alteration of the words of committal into. "We therefore commit her body to be burnt." Before the service commenced Mr. Ridges briefly stated that his wife had always expressed a wish not be buried. She did not disbelieve in burial, but she had a preference for cremation, and he had felt it imperative to carry out her wish if possible. This is the first instance of the cremation of a Christian in Ceylon.

A QUETTA correspondent writing on the 14th September, says :—Jaffer Khan is still at large and likely to remain so. One of his supposed followers who is alleged to have taken part in the attack on the fort near the Ghageband Pass, at Baleli, was arrested the other day in the bazaar, but this has not up to now given any clue to the others. A squadron of cavalry under Captain Sheard is at Kanak, a large village near Mustung which is said to be disaffected, and a party of the 24th Bombay Infantry are also in that neighbourhood. The only advantage which seems to accrue from these detachments is that they do harry the inhabitants as scarcely a day passes but that some of the latter are sent in under escort having been found carrying arms in a suspicious manner. They are invariably found after investigation by the Political Officers to be harmless villagers and then set at liberty, but it is probable that their arrest will do good *pour encourager les autres*. On account of the disturbed state of the country Mr. Barnes has postponed his leave home from the beginning to the end of October, and it is possible that he may cancel it altogether. Mr. Williams, Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin, has returned from a tour in Gulistan and the neighbourhood, where he had been for about a fortnight trying to find something of our friend Jaffer Khan, but without much success so far.

"CAPITAL" writes :—At the present moment any impecunious, illiterate person can start a printing press or newspaper and use it as a means of blackmailing his respectable neighbours. If what we hear is true, a good deal of this is going on around us. It seems to us that no person should be allowed to start or carry on a newspaper or printing press unless he can satisfy the authorities that he has some means at his command and we think it is well worthy the attention of the Government whether they should not insist that any person starting either a printing press or a newspaper should deposit, say, Rs. 10,000 with the Government as a guarantee for good behaviour, and that on conviction for defamation of the Government, apart from the punishment provided by the Code, this amount would be forfeited.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 11th September was 268, against 278 and 248 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 35. There were 2 deaths from cholera, against 2 and 2 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 3. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 113 and 31 respectively, against 116 and 38 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 21·9 per mille per annum, against 25·3, the mean of the last five years.

THE *Englishman* regrets to be obliged again to draw attention to the way in which the interests of the planting community in the Duars are being ignored by the Government. It is intolerable, says our contemporary, that the district should be cut off from communication with the outside world for days together, that consignments of tea should be delayed, and that food-supplies should be endangered, all because the Government has not sufficient energy to undertake good roads and keep them in repair. The planters have a right to a return for the taxes which they pay, and the state of the district with respect to its roads is a scandal which ought not to be permitted a day longer than the beginning of the cold weather. Duars planters are proverbially patient, but they have again begun to grumble, as our correspondence columns will show, and we trust Government will see to it that their complaints are speedily redressed.

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned Rs. 7,500 for earthquake repairs to the Calcutta free school building, Rs. 3,400 on Seebpore Civil Engineering College buildings, and Rs. 13,200 for the Sanskrit College building.

MISS THERESA MCGRATH'S devoted bravery at Fort Gulistan in attending the wounded under heavy fire will not, the Punjab paper trusts, pass unrewarded ; but steps at once be taken to bring her name before Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary of War, with whom lies the recommendation to Her Majesty for the Royal Red Cross, a decoration conferred for "special exertions in providing for the nursing or for attending to sick and wounded soldiers and sailors." This crimson cross with the dark blue ribbon has never been more gallantly won ; and we venture to say that Her Majesty has but to learn of Miss McGrath's devotion under fire to her wounded Sikh soldiers to be graciously pleased to bestow it on this brave woman.

THOSE shareholders in our local jute mills who have, *Capital* writes, been laying at the door of Government the unfortunate results of the working for the past year, may take a grain of comfort from the fact that the Government themselves have been heavy losers in one branch of their revenue by reason of the misleading reports which the Bengal Agricultural Department issued regarding the past jute crop. In our last issue we pointed out that seven jute mills had worked at a profit of Rs. 4,89,636, and that seven mills had worked at a loss of Rs. 5,67,948. To this loss must be added that of the Clive Jute Mills, which for the season just ended amounts to Rs. 2,17,284, thus bringing the losses up to Rs. 7,85,232, and the net loss to Rs. 2,95,596. The result to the Government must be a serious loss under the head of income-tax, probably amounting to a lakh of rupees.

THE Prince Consort, the Emperor of Brazil, and the King of Sweden are among the Royalties whom the Professor has met, and about whom he has reminiscences. Here is a story of Tennyson : The late Queen of Holland frequently came to England, according to the newspapers, as a friend and advocate of the Emperor Napoleon. She was far too wise, however, to attempt to play such a part at the English Court. But that she was much admired and won the hearts of many people in London is certainly true. She came to lunch with Stanley at the Deanery. She had asked him to invite a number of literary men—Tennyson, Monckton, Milnes (Lord Houghton), Huxley, and several more. We were waiting and waiting, but Tennyson did not appear. Stanley suggested that we should not wait any longer, but the Queen refused to sit down before the great poet's arrival. At last it was suggested that Tennyson might be mooning about in the Cloisters, and so he was. He was caught, and was placed next to the Queen. The Queen knew wonderfully how to hide her crown and put everybody at his ease. She took the conversation into her own hands, and kept the ball rolling during the whole luncheon. But she got nothing out of Tennyson. He was evidently in low spirits, and sitting next to him, I could hear how, to every question the Queen addressed to him, he answered "Yes, ma'am," "No, ma'am ;" and at last, by a great effort, "Ma'am, there is a great deal to be said on both sides of the question." He then turned to me and said in a whisper, but a loud whisper, "I wish they had put some of you talking fellows next to Regina."

How many hours' sleep does a man want ? Professor Max Muller records a statement of von Humboldt on this subject. "As I get old," he said, "I want more sleep, four hours at least. When I was young," he continued, "two hours of sleep were quite enough for me." Professor Max Muller ventured to express doubts, apologising for differing from him on any physiological fact. "It is quite a mistake," he said, "though it is very widely spread, that we want seven or eight hours of sleep. When I was your age, I simply lay down on the sofa, turned down my lamp, and after two hours' sleep I was as fresh as ever." If Humboldt was speaking seriously and the habits he described were continued for long periods, the experience is certainly remarkable, for he did an immense amount of work and lived to be eighty-nine. It may almost be said that he lived to be 178, for he certainly lived at least twice as many waking hours as most of mankind.

THE September number of the "Lady's Realm" contains an illustrated article by Sarah A. Tooley, which under the title of "Royalty on the Dee-side," relates some mild stories of the life of the Queen at Balmoral and in its neighbourhood. "Owing to the sad illness of Dr. Campbell—for many years the minister of Crathie—it became necessary this spring to choose his successor. The elders sat in judgment upon many 'likely men,' who came to give a specimen of their preaching to the parishioners. Then the long 'leet' was chosen, and finally the short 'leet,' which, I believe, consisted of three names. At this stage choice became difficult, and the absorbing question was, 'Which of them wad you think the Queen would tak a fancy tae. One thocht ane and ane aneither' and 'fashed wi much thinkin' the elders decided' to send the short 'leet' to Her Majesty and ask her to make the final choice of a minister for Crathie. The Queen is as 'constitutional' in her highland parish as she is in her empire and declined to overrule the voice of the people. Pressed hard, she at length said that either Mr.——or Mr.——would be a suitable selection, and the elders went to work again at the problem, with the result that the Rev. Mr. Sibbald, one of the assistants to Dr. Cameron Lees at St. Giles, was chosen minister of Crathie by an overwhelming vote. The Queen came for her spring sojourn to Balmoral a few weeks after his appointment, and before sending for Mr. Sibbald to the Castle, and without any special intimation of her intention, she went to church to hear him preach."

THE scandal-loving Hungarians have a sensation now which is described by the Vienna correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* as just after the heart of that "paprika" eating nation. The sacred bones of their ancient kings have gone astray from the vaults in the old "Kronungstadt" of Stuhlweissenburg, and no one seems to know where they are. This plundering of the Royal tombs has been going on for years without any steps being taken to prevent it. The spoliation of the bones has been such that it is impossible to identify those that still remain in the possession of the nation. The matter had for a long time been kept a secret, but the scandal finally reached such a pitch that it was no longer possible to deceive the public, who now learn for the first time that the authorities have been guilty of the most shameful neglect. The Royal tombs were first disturbed by the Turks and in 1869 researches were made in the Bishop's garden and the bones collected and identified. Each skeleton was catalogued, and the skulls received a label, the whole collection being placed in stone sarcophagi. Then they were handed over to the care of the town. Here began the second chapter in the acts of vandalism. The stone sarcophagi were thrown unceremoniously on a dust-heap and the bones stored in a loft of the Town Hall. There they lay forgotten and neglected unfil 1872, when an attendant announced one day to the police director that some bones were strewn about the floor upstairs. Upstairs went the director, and there sure enough lay the bones, with the labels still inside the skulls, to show that they were the remnants of the Royal race of Hungary. The next step was to re-inter them in the vault of St. Stephen's Church, then newly built, and to hand them over to the care of the cathedral officials. Twenty-one years passed by, and the old caretakers had gone to their rest, when one day the archæologist, Professor Torok, accompanied by several officials, descended into the vault for the purpose of removing the precious remains to Budapest in the interest of anthropology. To his horror he found that the seals of the shells had been broken, and the latter forced open. All the skulls had disappeared, and one entire skeleton was also missing. Suspicion rests upon the former caretaker who held the keys of the vault. It may be that these valuable skulls were sold to visitors by someone in charge for substantial sums of money, but the authorities have not a single clue to help them.

WHEN on his journeyings, the Emperor William, it appears, keeps up a lively telegraphic communication with Berlin. The Imperial yacht is usually connected with the telegraph, and operators are always kept on board the Hohenzollern. Whenever the vessel enters a harbour connection with the shore is at once established, and if the Emperor finds himself in some place which cannot boast a telegraph wire, a temporary one is put up for his benefit.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Bombay-Japan Line s. s. Hiroshima Maru, Captain N. Ohno, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Yokokama, experienced fine weather with rain showers at a time and moderate south-westerly breeze.—The Wilson Line s. s. Dido, Captain T. R. Watson, which arrived in harbour, on the 19th instant, from Middlesbrough via Hull, encountered rough weather in the English Channel and Bay of Biscay, and afterwards moderate.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chindwara, Captain T. A. Collins, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon, met with moderate southerly wind and fine weather in the Bay of Bengal, slight sea on Malabar Coast, and light northerly wind and smooth sea and rain near Bombay.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·791	Calm	2	95·6	74·1	60	...	15·53	-1·39
Sirsa	29·792	NW	4	85·3	74·3	78	0·28	12·87	+0·70
Delhi	29·771	W	4	92·7	72·4	68	...	19·71	-3·60
Cawnpore	29·756	NW	2	98·0	81·9	74	...	32·76	+7·48
Allahabad	29·755	ENE	3	97·6	80·8	80	...	29·27	...
Jhansi	29·770	SW	2	97·1	80·2	66	...	23·14	-1·88
Jacobabad	29·758	Calm	2	101·0	76·6	73	...	4·00	+1·27
Karachi	29·771	NE	6	90·8	76·5	81	...	11·46	+5·38
Jeypore	29·780	N	1	95·0	78·9	71	...	14·85	-10·97
Ajmere	29·814	SE	3	87·4	70·8	80	0·05	21·31	+1·85
Deesa	29·771	W	5	92·3	76·5	81	...	19·13	-5·88
Ahmedabad	29·770	NNW	1	93·2	79·1	80	...	26·40	...
Bhuj	29·785	W	7	89·9	73·6	77	...	11·32	-1·89
Rajkot	29·782	NW	3	90·9	73·3	85	...	21·48	-2·01
Ghadeehi	29·761	NW	6	91·1	74·2	79	...	16·40	...
Veraval	29·760	N	5	85·8	75·3	84	...	17·77	...
Seconath	29·782	NNE	2	88·8	71·1	85	0·05	24·48	-1·92
Indore	29·804	ESE	2	87·7	71·1	89	0·76	25·51	-1·52
Saugor	29·779	NNW	6	87·8	73·6	89	0·20	34·02	-8·31
Jubulpore	29·771	Calm	1	91·4	75·5	83	0·37	45·28	-7·14
Bhavnagar	29·758	NE	9	83·3	71·7	84	..	6·14	..
Ahmedabad	29·776	Calm	1	87·8	69·2	80	2·74	19·18	...
Sholapur	29·792	E	5	89·7	73·6	82	...	11·73	-10·33
Ratnagiri	29·762	Calm	5	89·1	77·4	84	0·91	113·45	+11·81
Belgaum	29·761	Calm	3	85·2	69·3	88	0·16	35·30	+0·82
Goa	29·781	NNW	9	85·0	78·4	87	...	94·36	...
Karwar	29·762	N	2	85·2	76·5	89	...	119·98	+9·31
Mangalore	29·734	Calm	2	89·7	77·0	85	...	148·27	+29·17
Calicut	29·733	NW	10	86·3	77·0	99	0·02	161·17	+48·35
Cochin	29·749	Calm	8	87·3	74·1	92	3·41	101·65	+31·61
Bangalore	29·780	NN

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., BILLIARD TABLE Makers, Eliolated Annealed Ivory Billiard Balls (Regd). The most perfect Billiard Ball known and at the same cost as ordinary Ivory.

FOR SALE.—3 Second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILERS 30' by 7' 2 by Hick Hargreaves and Co., of 85 and 65 lbs. pressure and 1 by W. and J. Galloway of 90 lbs. pressure. Also 31 second-hand Fly Throstle Frames 2" lift 260 Spindles each. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, Jivraj Balloo Mills Tardeo.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ANIMATED PHOTOGRAPHS, at CLIFTON and Co.'s, Atelier, 58, Medows Street, at 6-30 and 9-30 every Evening. Admission One Rupee.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved, its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 31, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, as MANAGER, an English gentleman of good address acquainted with office work and having at least 5 years' experience in a first class business in India. Persons thoroughly conversant with the reception and treatment of the Native and European gentry in India need only apply. one with knowledge of Hindustani preferred. Salary up to Rs. 250. Apply by letter only with full particulars, references, etc., etc., RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess. Country no objection. Address "89A," care of this Paper.

WANTED, HEAD and ASSISTANT JOBBERS, with experienced staff of Workmen, for the Gadag Cotton S. and W. Co., Ld., Gadag. Apply with copies of Testimonials to Mr. BALAJI ABAJI BHAGWAT, Director of the Company, Tardeo, Post Bombay.

WANTED, for the Union Club, Aden, a MANAGER who must be a good accountant, and thoroughly able to superintend the establishment generally. Pay Rs. 80 a month with quarters and water allowed, rising by yearly increments to Rs. 120. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be sent to Captain AITKEN, Steamer Pt., Aden.

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ON VIEW—Mr. A. Whittell's funiture Marcks Cottage piano, etc, at Bellasis Road, next to Ludha Ebrahim & Co., to be sold on 22nd inst.

RECEIVED, round 9-inch Dial 8-day French Clocks, goes in any position, suitable for Halls, Offices and Drawing Rooms, Rs. 30 and Rs. 40, with 5 years' guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh! I have been using since 40 years

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PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6 8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

A NAVAL AND MILITARY Variety Entertainment will be given AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE On SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1897.

Under the Patronage of BRIG-GENL. VENTRIS, Commanding the Bombay District, and Captain FLEET, R. N., Commanding the Naval Defence Squadron.

The proceeds will be given to local charities.

Amongst others, the following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist.

Mrs. LONGE, Mrs. HOBEL, Capt. FLEET, R. N., Messrs. NICHOLSON and WEBSTER.

The programme will consist of Songs, Dances, &c., and will conclude with the laughable Farce entitled THE BURGLAR AND THE JUDGE.

By kind permission of Captain MITCHELL and the Officers the String Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will be in attendance.

RESERVED SEATS at SOUNDY'S ..... Rs. 3
SECOND SEATS " ..... " 1
BACK SEATS " .....Abs 8

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half-price to Back Seats.

To commence at 9-15. Carriages at 11-15 p.m.

PENSION CHEZ PROFESSEUR DIPLOMÉ

Leçons particulières gratuites

SEPT FRANES PAR JOUR.

8, RUE TOULLIER, 8, (PANTHEON), PARIS.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG. THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH, MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

CHUBB'S SAFES AND LOCK MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE IN THIS TIME WHEN People Flee from Bombay. CHUBB'S SAFES ARE MOST RELIABLE, BEING FIRE-PROOF AND THIEF-RESISTING. APPLY TO EDALJI PESTANJI, Bombay Agent, No. 37, PARSI BAZAAR, FORT.

WARDEN & CO., BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE. BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES, "MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES, NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT, MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

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EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL, Landhaus Birkenfeld, Wesel-am-Rhein, Germany.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON." A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed. INDENTS executed with care and promptitude. PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers. All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken. The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Bazaars, &c.

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BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20.

THE latest telegraphic commercial and financial news through Reuter was chronicled in our Report under Saturday evening's date, and locally, the Banks and Markets generally having been closed for a Parsi holiday, we have no fresh news to give this evening in this column.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's s s Roma, 1,743 tons, Captain Manwaring, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon (7th September), with a cargo of rice.

THE steamer Active, 897 tons, Captain H Chrettidersen, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Rangoon, 8th September, with a cargo of timber.

THE BISN Co's s s Chindwara, 1,501 tons, Captain T A Collins, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon (1st September) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain G Craig, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta (27th August) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W S Corran, will sail, to-day, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr R C Lees, and Mr. Rustanjee Bamanjee as passengers.

THE BISN Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A H Gordon, Mr G Baich and 79 deck.

THE Bombay Japan Line s s Hiroshima Maru, 2,031 tons, Captain N Ohno, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Yokohama, (17th August), via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr R Watanabe, Mr J Ichikawa, Mr Beresford and 15 deck. The vessel is consigned to N Y Kaisa.

THE Wilson Line s s Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain T R Watson, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant, from Middlesbrough (12th August) via Hull, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr S Avent, Miss Avent, Miss H Anent, Mr E Wilton, Master W Rose, Master B Rose, Captain Grant, Miss Smith, Mr R Benson, and two deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPT. 20.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Bullionist	2195	Summer	Mormugoa	23-9	F M & Co
B	Ditto	3127	Watson	do		N Y Co
C	Hosein	991	Hughes	Jedda	18-9	B & P S N Co
D	Naderi	1169	Hansen	Jedda	21-9	B & P S N Co
C	King Arthur	1077	Owen	Bushire		B & P S N Co
C	Setos	1153	Jacobs	Zanzibar		N F F Heyer
H	& J Crescent	991	Strickland	Natal	N F	F J H Cautsun
M	Bahadur	823	Adam			S & Co
A	Oriental	2985	Monk	London		2-10 P & O Co
P	Gutenfels	1759	Dewers	Hamburg		Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Brahmani	524	Falconer	Bhownagar		N F S & Co
Kaveri	593	Esmailjee	Marmagoa		N F S & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Shannon	1852 tons gross				P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Persia	2331	Osborne	Liverpool	21-9	W & A G & Co
3	Mazagon	3283	Andrews	Calcutta		P & O Co
4	Kaiser-i-Hind	2336	Barchan	China	22-9	P & O Co
5	Huzara	1337	Macfarlane	Rangoon	21-9	M M & Co
6	Bombay	3018	Weston		N F	P & O Co
7	Benlarig	1433	Wallace	London		20-9 T M & Co
8	Vindobona	2549	Androvich	China		21-9 A Lloyds
9	Emir	991	Robson			K N & Co
10	India	2591	Robertson		N F	M M & Co
12	Shrivati	31	Repairing			S & Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	21-9	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 3m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 3m. 41·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Nizam (s)	Craig	Calcutta, Aug. 27.
	Chindwara (s)	Collins	Rangoon, Sept. 1.
	Hiroshima Maru (s)	Ohno	Yokohama, Aug. 17.
	Roma (s)	Manwaring	Rangoon, Sept. 7.
	Active (s)	Chrittidersen	Rangoon, Sept. 8.
	Oceanien (s)	Schmitz	Marseilles, Sept. 9.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Nawab, Corran, for Calcutta, &c.
" Dumra, Russell, for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Dido, for Hull, &c., via Karachi.
" Chindwara, for Calcutta, &c.
" Kangra, for Calcutta and Coast Ports.
" Hiroshima Maru, for Japan, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—150 cwt coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee and Co; 29 bales wool, and 20 bales wool bale, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 100 bales wool, Coorsie Kessowjee; 400 cwt coir yarn, Vorji Perji.

FOR LONDON.

Benlarig s—132 cwt dry ginger, Megjee Mooljee and Co; 5 bales hides, A H Cassum and Co.

Oriental s—30 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—2,000 cwt poppyseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Benlarig s—600 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; 131 bales hemp, John L Kersten.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—1,982 cwt myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 cwts almassed, and 1,200 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,062 cwt myrabollams, Edjee Dumersey; 1,225 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vindobona s—50 cwt sharkfins, M Mooraj.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—47 cases opium, The P & O S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—400 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 400 bales twist, Sorabjee N Tanti and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Vindobona s—201 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

India s—100 bales cotton, Vishram Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 20th September 1897.

1. There will be drill daily at the Riding School, at 7 a.m., and on Thursday, the 23rd instant, from 6 p.m.
2. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range, on Saturday, the 25th instant, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. BOUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st September, 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week, and Recruits should make a point of being present:—

Fort Head-quarters.—Thursday, at 8-15 p.m., 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-quarters.—To-day and Thursday, at 8-15 p.m., 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By order, A. J. PEILL, Lt., R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th September, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 17th August, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	August 17. Rs.	A.	P.	Sept. 14. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,53,35,984	1	11	1,13,75,216	8	0
Other Deposits, &c.	6,07,17,731	9	1	5,59,80,896	12	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,53,655	5	3	6,59,134	10	7
Sundries	20,86,933	9	6	21,63,794	5	8
	Rs. 10,36,01,314	0	9	9,81,79,042	4	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	80,09,733	0	0	61,55,230	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	80,23,585	8	0	78,84,082	11	9
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,58,63,900	12	4	1,51,32,878	5	0
Accounts of Credit do.	2,09,63,788	13	11	2,05,49,020	7	8
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,09,86,969	2	4	1,41,13,577	3	5
Balances with other Banks	3,61,695	7	8	1,60,498	1	8
Bullion	2,896	11	0	2,896	11	0
Dead Stock	13,37,296	11	6	13,35,839	7	5
Stamps	7,681	3	0	7,855	10	9
Sundries	12,49,658	0	5	11,56,340	11	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,97,96,109	5	4	1,56,07,127	15	9
Do. at Branches	1,69,96,141	5	3	1,60,02,695	0	9
	Rs. 10,36,01,311	0	9	9,81,79,042	4	11

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 14th September, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,31,336	Dec.
Do. at Branches	2,46,517	do.
Other Deposits	17,61,498	do.
Post Bills	2,51,151	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	14,37,333	Dec.
Loans	4,39,150	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,37,188	do
Mercantile Bills	16,47,228	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	15,76,583	Dec.
Do. at Branches	5,53,853	do.

NOW READY.

In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT OF THE PROSECUTION OF THE HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK At the Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE Co., Fort; and from Mr. SOONDER ANAND-RAO, Kalbadevie Road.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PEREIRA—September 20, at Matharpacady, at 3 p.m., at the residence of the late Mr. Francis Valladares, Mary Monica, beloved wife of Mr. Louis Joseph Pereira (B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores), and daughter of the late Mr. Peter Michael D'Silva. Funeral at 8 a.m., this (Tuesday) morning. Relatives and friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WARD-SMITH—September 12, at Muttupolis, the wife of W. Ward Smith, D. P. W., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—KEMP—September 13, at the Union Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. S. Jones, Edward Lancelot Brown, to May, grand-daughter of the late George Thomas, Esq., Monghyr.

DEATHS.

COLLINS—September 13, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Henry Isaac Collins, late of East Indian Railway, Jamalpore, aged 57 years, 11 months and 26 days.

FRAZER—September 12, at Kursseong Dow Hill Govt Boarding School, Lancelot Ivon, the dearly beloved second son of J. A. Frazer, of Shillong, of a fall from a cliff, aged 13 years, 3 months and 12 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1897.

AN article on the Klondyke Gold Fields in the *Fortnightly* for September, from the pen of Dr. D. S. Wade, gives a lively description of the wild rush to the marvellous gold regions of that most picturesque but ice-bound land. Remembering that part of the rich treasure lies within the arctic circle, we can easily imagine the hardships that must be endured. Nansen with his cheery spirit, his Primus stove, and his scientifically graduated nitrogenous foods might make the journey with impunity and add wealth to his fame, or, who knows, André might drop down there from his balloon, and abandon his aerial float in search of the North Pole, but how the crowds of ill-equipped folk, enthusiastic only for the discovery and annexation of the gold in the frozen banks, can hope to exist until spring unlocks the barriers that defend the yellow treasure it is hard to say. The Klondyke is a branch of the majestic Yukon River which pours its immense volume of waters into the Behring Sea. A short summer thaws the ice of the river and warms the surface of the ground, but leaves it, at no very great depth, as hard as iron, safe in the grip of the Frost King. The short summer with its one unblinking day over, winter sets in with snow, ice, and general gloom and the land settles down to its long dismal night; the thermometer drops to 60° or 65° below zero. The gold fever must indeed rage high to drive people to such a frozen waste to better their condition. It is just thirteen months since the first find of gold was made on the Bonanza Creek, a branch of the Klondyke. The mining camps in Alaska heard the report, but disregarded it at first. Then, when its truth was confirmed, everyone rushed there, deserting the old camps. A city rose like magic at the junction of the Klondyke and the Yukon, and was called Dawson City. The pioneers went through unheard of hardships and privations, but many a man amassed his £200 a day albeit he had to spend lavishly on living, for prices were famine prices gone mad. Unlike the Rhodesia gold claims, the Klondyke claims were all prizes, no blanks.

The first plan adopted was to work the digging only during the short three summer months, and retire to the towns for the long inhospitable winter. But this waste of time is now given up, the miners work during the winter and wash the "pay dirt" during the summer. They dig for gold in this wise. A fire is built over the area where the shaft is to be sunk. This thaws the ground to a depth of six inches, then that soil is cleared off, a fire built again, and so on, until "pay dirt" is uncovered, and then more fires, and tunnels are made through this gold soil. This process goes on until the dawn of summer, when the snow and ice melt. Then the miner washes what he has grubbed out, and counts his board, and finds from £1,000 to £10,000 as the result of his resolute winter's work. Last winter miners got £3 a day. Now wages will find a lower level as so many men are flocking to the fields, and they will probably have to be content with much less. Living is preposterously dear. Sixteen shillings a dozen for eggs is a high price, even when we know that the low temperature keeps them marketable for a considerable time; flour is forty-eight shillings per 100 lbs.; sugar fifteen pence (one rupee) a pound, and everything else in proportion—beer two shillings a glass. The public houses seem to be as remunerative as the "pay dirt," some of them taking from £400 to £600 a day. It is not surprising to read that American Trading Companies are established in the region, but they are arousing competition from Canadian firms. The two American companies do a brisk trade; each has two boats plying on the Yukon. They transport 9,000 tons of merchandise in the open season to a place that was not known to exist a short year ago. Besides this, there is a sort of informal trade on a route across the mountains from the Alaskan Coast to Lake Linderman. Indians are the carriers to this point, thence rough boats do the transit by Lewis river to Klondyke. This is the shortest way, and the way the miner prefers. The tourist steams round the Alaska Peninsula and up the Yukon.

Any new arrival wanting a "location" now in Kolndyke will have to buy out some adventurous predecessor, for every inch is taken up, and Dr. Wade is certain that "the whole country from the Arctic Ocean in the North to Cariboo in the south will be tramped over by daring and hardy men in search of the precious metal." The country will gain, for the desolate region will be developed by railways, roads, and improved waterways. The miners indeed will probably seek pastures new, as they have always done, but the country will have been opened up. The boundary question is unfortunately very likely to arise and complicate matters. American papers ask for an early settlement of the boundary question, but innocently write of Klondyke as being in Alaska. We know it is in Canada. Let us hope it may be arranged without dispute. Dr. Wade warns those who wish to visit the Yukon basin that they must not be without means, and must take at least provisions for twelve months with them. The Doctor gives a list of the articles necessary for an outfit. The weight of the food supply alone is 845 pounds, and then there are cooking utensils, tools, clothing, blankets, and the numerous odds and ends without which life in a frontier infant town is impossible to enter on. It is satisfactory to be told that the Canadian camps are law-abiding, a contrast to those in Alaska and other parts of the United States where lawlessness and vice are rampant." A detachment of the North-West Mounted Police maintain order, and the resident Gold Commissioner governs. A new route entirely in Canadian territory is being opened up, via the Stickeen River, to which in 1875 there was a rush for gold that ended in disaster and disappointment for many. No one, Dr. Wade says, should start for the Klondyke gold fields unless he enjoys robust health and has at least £100 in hand on his arrival in British Columbia. He can for this sum reach the mining grounds and provide himself with an outfit and supplies for a year and still have enough to pay the Indians who will transport his luggage over the trail to the rivers that bear him to Klondyke. The Canadian Government is waking up to the possibility of securing something for the Dominion out of the gold-rush. A royalty on all gold mines is spoken of, and Government will reserve henceforth alternate claims in all localities not already located. It will be interesting to see what another year will bring forth in this glittering, frosty region, whether these toilers who are travelling over the difficult mountain track come back laden with spoils or wan and weary with the search for gold in that iron-bound land.

THERE is something disquieting in the persistence with which the plague hangs about Poona and Kirkee, and keeps its foothold in Kharad, Igatpuri, Surat, Sirur, and wherever it once makes a lodgment. Unfortunately Surgeon-Major Baker, who was appointed on his return from leave to the charge of the plague operations by a medical board throughout the mofussil, was ordered, much against his will, to proceed on nine months' sick leave to England last Saturday. In the brief period allowed him to organise the necessary measures he succeeded in applying in Kharad, Igatpuri, and elsewhere the system which had proved so successful in Sind. A large sequestration camp established outside Kharad enabled all persons leaving or entering that much-afflicted town to be placed under observation for a period of eight days, while a new plague hospital gave accommodation for over three hundred patients removed from the infected houses. The commissioned medical officers, Assistant-Surgeons, nurses and ward attendants, with nearly a hundred persons trained to disinfect houses, brought the plague in Kharad under control. The promptitude with which the Government responded to the large but urgent requirements necessitated by the outbreak, deserves acknowledgment. It was no longer a question of nursing the local funds and subordinating efforts to stamp out the plague to financial considerations. Everything that an expert in plague administration required was at once supplied. At Igatpuri as at Kharad and Lanowli the plague was allowed to get a firm hold before it was seriously tackled; and with very deplorable results. No segregation camp was established, though the epidemic was extending through the town and the mortality was heavy. The reason assigned for this omission was that no ground was available for a camp, and that, besides, the huts therein erected would be uninhabitable during the monsoon. Dr. Baker recommended that to meet such emergencies a certain number of houses in part of a street near the outskirts should be requisitioned and utilised for a hospital and for the segregation of persons removed from infected houses. A clever improvisation was devised by the Railway authorities at Igatpuri, who lodged the servants of the Company removed from infected houses in empty railway trucks, where they were easily isolated under excellent sanitary conditions. No case of plague appeared amongst them. Spare railway trucks are well adapted for such a purpose as they are raised off the ground and perfectly clean, and admit of thorough disinfection. The measures for controlling the traffic on the G. I. P. and Southern Mahratta Railways have been well organised and are working satisfactorily. Dr. Barker drew up plans for the application of the same system to Surat and the B. B. and C. I. line, and when it is put in operation the lines of land communication by which the plague might be conveyed from the infected areas to the country beyond will be under close supervision.

THE control of the sea-borne traffic is carried on with unabated energy and vigilance. Yesterday morning over seven hundred passengers on in-coming vessels were examined before 9 o'clock; the temperatures of all on board taken, and the usual examination carefully gone through in each case. Any person suffering from fever is at once removed to one of the camps and placed under observation for some days. A few days since a passenger steamer from Kutch Mandvie brought several hundred people to Bombay. Of these 283 were found with a temperature above normal; they were all forthwith removed to the segregation camp. Yesterday, besides the 700 inward passengers—most of whom came from Goa—passed under observation in the morning, 2,700 were examined between 10 a.m. and sundown. It is not easy to convey an idea of what is involved in the strict examination—taking nothing for granted—of such an enormous number of persons day after day. The season is opening, and the numbers continue to increase. Dr. MacCartie has often to work 16 hours out of the 24, for after the inspections, in which he himself takes an active part, he has to prepare statistics and report the results. Surgeon-Major Crimmin, his able coadjutor, Dr. Evans, Dr. Baines, Dr. Prall, and Dr. Richards, with private practitioners, assistant-surgeons and hospital assistants, are incessantly employed throughout the day. The crew and passengers of every vessel that arrives in or leaves the harbour are all subjected to the same careful examination as when the plague was at its height. The practical result is that it is practically impossible that the plague can either enter or leave the city by the bunders. Extra vigilance is exercised in regard to passengers coming from infected localities. Every device is naturally resorted to by travellers to conceal their starting-point, if it should happen to be a place in which plague has occurred. They often walk many miles to a port which is above suspicion, and much tact and skill and no little determination is required to elicit from them or their companions a true statement. In one case a man was kept back for five hours before he reluctantly admitted that he came from an infected house in Panwell. He was of course segregated. It could be wished that a system equally exhaustive could be applied in the city of Bombay, where the continuance of sporadic cases is unquestionably a source of anxiety. Where such cases are known to occur they are promptly dealt with. The danger lies in the possibility of cases being successfully concealed and new centres of infection formed. While we are taking care to prevent a new inroad of the dread enemy from the mofussil or over sea, we should guard with equal care against the enemy that may be lurking within our gates. The Plague Committee, it is satisfactory to know, are fully alive to the necessity for especial vigilance before the return of the cold weather.

MR. KENNEDY, Inspector-General of Police, has reported to Government on the working of the Railway Police in the Presidency. The G. I. P. Railway com

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND TUNIS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

France and Great Britain have signed an agreement cancelling the perpetual Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Tunis, and in return Tunis undertakes not to impose more than five per cent. *ad valorem* duty on British Cotton Goods for fifteen years.

THE AMBASSADORS GO ON LEAVE.

SEPT. 20.

The Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople, having finished the peace negotiations, are leaving on a holiday.

OUTRAGE ON BRITISH SOLDIERS.

A Cairo telegram states that a detachment of British troops, who were at an hotel in the Egyptian village of Qualioub, were, yesterday, stoned by the people there.

THE GREEK PREMIER AND THE POWERS.

ATHENS, SEPT. 20.

M. Ralli, the Premier, in an interview with a Press correspondent, declared that the attitude of the Powers towards Greece was as harsh as it was unexpected.

He described the foreign financial control as an infernal machine, devised for the benefit of the creditors.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

Sir William Lockhart arrived in Simla this evening.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the third tie of the Durand Football Tournament, to-day, the Black Watch first team beat the Bedfordshires by four goals to love. The latter, however, made an excellent fight, the game being again and again brought into the Black Watch territory, and scoring only prevented by the weakness in shooting. The Black Watch played with much more combination than on their first appearance, and in second half fairly wore their opponents down.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 20.

Mr. Plowden, the Resident, with Mrs. Plowden, returned from Simla last night.

A pamphlet has been anonymously circulated denouncing Sir Vikar-ul-Umrah's administration, and making sundry allegations against the Resident.

The Yusuf-ud-din case is to be re-opened, as the Viceroy has called upon the Nizam to surrender him.

CRICKET: MR. PATEL'S ELEVEN VS. LORD SANDHURST'S ELEVEN.

POONA, SEPT. 20.

Mr. Patel's eleven played with Lord Sandhurst's eleven at Ganeshkhind, to-day, on a wet wicket. Bapasola was telegraphed from Bombay to play for Ganeshkhind. The home team won the match by 33 runs. The following are the scores:—

LORD SANDHURST'S ELEVEN.

Capt Browne, b Pavri	6
Capt Lowis, b Bhundare	14
Bradford, b Bhundare	3
Bapasola, b Mistry	24
Sale, c and b Mistry	28
Sangster, b Chonkar	10
Waddington, st Spencer, b Mir Ali	7
Young, l-b-w, b Mir Ali	22
Crogan, b Bhundare	0
Lord Sandhurst, not out	16
Dr Croly, b Pavri	20
Extras	23
Total	172

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Pavri	82	31	3	2
Bhundare	100	43	3	3
Mistry	50	27	0	2
Chonkar	40	17	1	1
Mir Ali	45	27	2	0
Patel	5	4	0	0

PATEL'S ELEVEN.

Gagrat, b Bapasola	30
Mistry, c Bapasola, b Lowis	2
Chonkar, st Young, b Lowis	20
Pavri, c Sangster, b Lowis	13
Mir Ali Tayabjee, b Sale	12
Spencer, b Bapasola	36
Ibrahim, b Sangster	7
Rustom Mody, c and b Bapasola	11
Bhundare, not out	2
Patel, b Bapasola	0
Dalal, b Bapasola	0
Extras	6
Total	139

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Bapasola	80	35	5	5
Lowis	110	45	5	3
Browne	25	20	0	0
Sale	45	13	3	1
Sangster	20	20	0	1

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 18.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

NAPLES, SEPT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here, from Bombay, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi (extra), from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Medusa, from Kobe left for Bombay this afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 9th inst., arrived at Singapore, to-day, the 20th inst.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Ernest Simons arrived at Marseilles, from Bombay, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 5 a.m., and was allowed libre pratique six hours after.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-4
Bar Silver	25 1-2

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE APPLICATION IN THE TILAK CASE.

The Chief Justice fixed 11 o'clock, to-morrow (Wednesday), for hearing an application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council in the Tilak case. As, however, the Advocate-General the Hon'ble Mr. B. Lang will be engaged to-morrow in another case in the second Court, the application will be heard on Thursday. The application, which is to be made by Mr. Russell, will be heard before the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

THE OPERATING FORCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

General Blood's Cavalry and the Cavalry from General Elles' force have got through from either side unmolested to Komali. General Elles' reconnaissance had returned to report before General Blood's party arrived, so the two failed to meet; but Generals Blood and Elles are now practically in touch with each other through the heart of the Mohmand country.

GENERAL JEFFREYS' COLUMN.

No more news from General Jeffreys' Column, but there has been no further fighting.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL ELLES.

General Elles has now so far improved the road from Shabkadr to the Nahakki Pass that camels are passing up it freely. He has met with no opposition so far, so there is nothing to prevent his marching through to join Generals Blood and Jeffreys.

FURTHER SURRENDER OF ARMS.

The Doshakhels on the Panjkora have surrendered 160 guns and a large number of swords to Major Deane.

LATER.

General Blood is now in heliographic communication with General Elles. News from him to-day reports that General Jeffreys' Column is still engaged in the Mamund country.

The Hadda Mullah is still hanging about the hills with a considerable gathering, but has made no attacks as yet.

It seems the attack of General Jeffreys on the 16th took place on the return march from upper Mamund Valley, where two Companies of the Buffs and the Mountain Battery got separated owing to having gone too far into the hills.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

It is probable that the recent events in the Mamund country will render considerable changes in the arrangements for the Tirah Expedition necessary.

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON SUDDA.

Particulars now arrived through Kohat show that two thousand tribesmen shared in the recent attack on Sudda, which began at 10-30 p.m. The enemy moved out of the Karamna defiles and attacked from the south-east, forcing the piequets to retire. The garrison was well protected by breastworks, and from behind these kept up a steady fire. The tribesmen showed considerable determination in the attack, and got within thirty yards of the stone wall surrounding the camp, eventually retiring about 1-30 a.m.

The garrison had one Havildar killed and seven men wounded. Fifteen horses and mules were also more or less damaged by the enemy's fire.

GENERAL JEFFREYS' ADVANCE AGAINST THE MAMUNDS.

MARTINIS IN THE ENEMY'S HANDS.

ONE OFFICER KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED.

THE ENEMY "CHARGED" WITH BAYONETS.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 20.

Panjkora, 18th.—At 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, the 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier-General Jeffreys, moved to attack the Mamunds in the fortified villages on the hillsides, at the head of the Watelai Valley. The advance was originally begun by three Columns. At 7-30, the Cavalry came in contact with the enemy, and firing began. The tribesmen began to retire slowly, taking advantage of the cover, and shooting accurately. Five companies of the 35th Sikhs now arrived, and cleared the enemy from the hillside, reaching the village, which they partially burned, the tribesmen ascending the hills at 12 o'clock. Only a few snipers were visible, and retirement was ordered.

As soon, however, as they had begun to retire, large numbers of the enemy appeared, showing great courage, and being armed generally with Martinis. They pressed a retreat severely. The ground favoured the tribesmen, who succeeded in outflanking the 35th Sikhs. Their swordsmen and snipers frequently came to within 40 yards, and the officers had to use revolvers freely. There was also stone-throwing. The rear of the company was encumbered with the wounded.

Here Lieutenant Hughes was killed, and Lieutenant Cassels wounded. The enemy showed the greatest daring, and firing was maintained at under 100 yards for 15 minutes.

As soon as the ground admitted, "charge" was sounded, and the men responded well. Fixing their bayonets they drove the tribesmen back up the hills. Some of the Buffs, under Lieutenant J. Hasler, came up, and the enemy, in retiring across the open, suffered a considerable loss from their fire.

REPEATED ATTACKS BY THE ENEMY.

As soon as the enemy's resistance was found to be vigorous, orders had been sent to the other Column to concentrate, and reinforcements ordered from Camp. Brigadier-General Jeffreys, who now arrived, ordered the Buffs to again occupy the village, and complete its burning, and recover the bodies of the killed covered by fire of the 8th Bengal Mountain Battery. The Buffs and 35th Sikhs re-occupied the hill again, the tribesmen retiring, and inflicting a slight loss by sniping. At 2-30, the village was completely destroyed, and the force began marching to the camp again.

The enemy once more attacked the Columns, and the Guides covered the retirement with great steadiness. But still the enemy, displacing the Standard, advanced recklessly, and, though suffering a severe loss from carefully armed volleys, followed the troops to the Camp, frequently firing at close range. Night now came on, and darkness was intensified by rain; but vivid lightning enabled the enemy to fire at the marching Columns. The steadiness and endurance of the troops was admirable, and the camp was reached in perfect order at 8 o'clock.

Meanwhile, in addition to the main attack, the hills to the right of the enemy's position had been crowned by one strong Company of the 35th Sikhs.

THE ENEMY FIGHTING DESPERATELY.

TWO OFFICERS WOUNDED.

This company was attacked at 5 o'clock by large numbers of Mamunds, and desperate fighting ensued. It was here that Captain Ryder and Lieutenant Gunning were wounded. To extricate the troops two Companies of the Guides were detached from the main body, and in spite of severe fighting, darkness, and rain, were relieved and reached camp safely. The losses, however, were severe. Four guns of No. 8 Mountain Battery and half Company of the Sappers, who were covering the Guides retreat, were separated from the main body. Brigadier-General Jeffreys joined them, and assumed command on reaching the village Thana. General Jeffreys halted the force, and they took up a entrenched position. The enemy, however, occupied half of the village, and severe fighting at close quarters ensued and the guns fired case shot through the walls. Eventually the enemy were expelled with bayonet.

THE GENERAL'S HEAD CUT OPEN.

Here Lieutenants Wynter and Watson were severely wounded, and the Brigadier himself had his head cut open by a fragment of a rock. Captain Birch, R. A., had his left side cut by a bullet, and other officers had bullets through their helmets, etc. As soon as light allowed the Cavalry, 38th Dogras, and four Companies of the 35th Sikhs proceeded from camp and relieved the place. Fighting is still going on, and the enemy are by no means dispirited.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Inayat Kila, 18th September.—All was quiet in the Camp last night. At 6 o'clock, this morning, the available strength of the 2nd Brigade moved to attack the fortified village of Damodalod. The tribesmen appeared in considerable numbers, and firing began. At 8-45 the 35th Sikhs crowned the spurs to the right of the village, and the 38th Dogras and the Battery occupied positions on the left, Guides Infantry being in the centre and the Buffs in reserve. The village was carried and completely destroyed. The retirement was brilliantly executed by the Guides, and the enemy had no chance of rushing. The Buffs covered the homeward march of the Brigade, inflicting loss on the tribesmen, who pursued. Much grain was captured.

Our casualties were:—35th Sikhs—killed 1, and wounded 2; 38th Dogras—killed 1, wounded 2; Guides—wounded 1.

Firing ceased at 2-30.

Further fighting is expected to-morrow.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING WITH GENERAL JEFFREYS' FORCE.

LAHORE, SEPT. 20.

A telegram just received from Camp Nawagai gives details of the fighting with General Jeffreys' Force. The heaviest fighting fell on the Guides, who had to support a company of the 35th Sikhs and No. 4, Company Bengal Sappers and Miners with No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery and of few of the Buffs, in a village where they bivouacked for the night. The Guides, under Major Campbell, behaved with the greatest gallantry, bringing off the wounded on their backs. Havildar Ali Gul, of the Guides being specially mentioned. His party kept the enemy at bay, retiring slowly, and eventually reached the camp at Inyat Khella, about 9-30 p.m.

The enemy got into Zagade, a village where the Mountain Battery was, but met with a most gallant resistance from the Battery and the Sappers and Miners until the moon rose, when Major Woolledge, of the 35th Sikhs, with four Companies, joined them at the village, and cleared it at the point of the bayonet.

OUR CASUALTIES.

Our total casualties are now ascertained to be:—British officers, killed two, wounded five; rank-and-file killed 31, wounded 88. Total killed 36, and wounded 108.

On the 18th the Second Brigade destroyed the village of Damodola, blowing up its towers, and removing 400 loads of supplies. Our casualties were:—Sepoys, 2 killed, and 6 wounded.

The officers are doing well, and the others fairly, except three.

The Khan of Khar is behaving well, helping with eight pickquets; and the Khan of Jhar is bringing convoys along under tribal escort.

There were no firing into either Brigadier's camp last night, but a man of the 2nd Queen's, who went outside his camp at night, was stabbed in three places.

MORE I. S. TROOPS FOR THE FRONTIER.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 20.

The Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops, consisting of two Lancer Regiments, will probably be employed on Frontier service shortly. The Nizam is awaiting a reply from the Government of India to his offer to send troops up.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

HER MAJESTY SYMPATHISES WITH THE WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received the following message from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress:—"I am deeply grieved at the loss of so many brave officers and men, and wish to know how the wounded are going on. The conduct of the troops is most admirable."

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL ELLES.

PROBABLE ATTACK BY THE HADDA MULLA.

General Elles is continuing his advance through the Mohmand country from the south without meeting any opposition, but further north the Hadda Mulla is concentrating his forces to attack General Blood.

The latest news of his gathering is that it is only a few miles south of General Blood's force, and that an attack is probable.

It is reported that large numbers of Afghans from Kunar have again joined the Mulla.

General Elles' force is still encamped in the Gandab Valley, improving the road in its front and rear.

Jirgas are coming in, and everything is quiet.

General Blood reports everything quiet at present, though an early attack is probable.

News from Peshawar states that Fort Bara was reinforced on Friday night in consequence of the report of a probable attack, but the night passed off quietly.

THE BONERWALS SHOW NO SIGNS OF OPPOSITION.

Later and more reliable information entirely contradicts the report that the Bonerwals have gathered in any force on the passes leading into Swat. Since their discomfiture at Landikeh the tribesmen on the Boner side have not made any hostile demonstration.

REINFORCEMENTS BEING PUSHED ON.

In consequence of the opposition met with by General Blood's force in the north of the Mohmand country, more troops are being pushed up via Malakhand, the places thereby vacated on the border being filled by further transfers from down country. To effect this the following moves have been ordered:—No 7 Mountain Battery, R. A., and the Highland Light Infantry, from Mardan to Malakhand; 16th Bengal Infantry, from Nowshera to Malakhand, 3rd Bombay Infantry, from Jhelum to Nowshera and Mardan; No. 8 Mountain Battery, from Utogh to Rawalpindi; 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, from Bareilly, 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and the 13th Bengal Infantry, from Meerut and Fyzabad to Rawalpindi; and a Wing of the 1st Scottish Rifles, from Shahjahaapur to Bareilly.

The 2nd Hyderabad Contingent Infantry has been halted at Aligarh in consequence of cholera.

THE KOHAT FRONTIER FORCE.

Two Squadrons of the Central India Horse and the Northampton Regiment reached Kohat yesterday.

A strong post is being established at Ustersai, between Kohat and Hangu.

PANJKORA NEWS.

All is quiet in the neighbourhood. The convoy of supplies for General Jeffrey's Brigade has been made over to the local Khans at Ghosam, who have undertaken to deliver them.

GENERAL JEFFREYS MEETS WITH A REVERSE.

LAHORE, SEPT. 19.

A telegram from Peshawar states that General Jeffreys' force has met with a severe reverse. It is added that the Column was divided, and one half became enclosed in a *cul-de-sac*.

A telegram from Camp Nawagai says the signalling station of communication with the 2nd Brigade has reported a fight as proceeding during Thursday afternoon in the direction of Imayet Killa, but no message was received from the Brigade before dark.

Rumours regarding the Afridi mustering at Bara are repeated, and it is reported that an attack on Peshawar was contemplated. A Flying Column is in readiness. All is quiet up to the present.

GENERAL BLOOD'S MOVEMENTS.

A portion of General Blood's Brigade on cavalry patrol nearly fell into a clever ambuscade near the Bedmani Pass, a large body of the enemy being concealed in a nullah. The Cavalry withdrew without any loss.

THE BAJOURIS SURRENDER AS HOSTAGES.

Several Bajouri headmen, including the notorious Amra Khan's brother, have surrendered themselves as hostages for good behaviour of their tribe. The surrender of their persons is a guarantee of innocence of the Bajouris in the affair at the Rambat Pass.

THE MISSING SIK FO LLOWERS.

THE VICTIMS TIED HAND AND FOOT, THEN BURNT.

A search party sent out from Fort Cavagnari has discovered on the Shinwari Road, about one mile from the fort the dead bodies of the followers reported missing. The unfortunate men were Sikh cooks, and had gone to collect wood for cooking. They were quite unarmed. Their hands and legs were found tied together, and their clothes and bodies were burnt. It is believed that they were tied hand and foot, and burnt to death. It can easily be discovered what tribe committed this foul and cowardly murder, and it is hoped that the Government will enact full retribution and insist on the murderers being hanged.

Another wounded man in the 36th Sikhs died this morning. This man had taken part in the recent sortie. Most of the wounded have been moved to Fort Lockart, and the fort is being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

* Appeared in our local edition yesterday.

THE DEPARTURE OF FURTHER FIELD HOSPITALS.

The military authorities were very busy yesterday in despatching two more Field Hospitals to Umballa. They were mobilised in Bombay, under instructions from head-quaters, for the front. The No. 25 British Hospital was composed as under:—Surgeon-Major R. Kirkpatrick, A. M. S., in charge. Surgeon-Major S. R. Wills, A. M. S.; Surgeon-Captain R. C. Thacker, A. M. S.; Surgeon-Captain W. J. Taylor, A. M. S.; Assistant-Surgeons Sorabjee Nusserwanjee, A. Devine, J. Amor, W. H. Cabral, A. Deane, G. W. Vincent, J. Kirkpatrick, and P. H. Rodrigues, thirteen Sergeants rank forty-four Army Hospital Corps, and one hundred and forty-seven followers, and four private followers. The No. 64 Native Field Hospital comprises:—Surgeon-Major C. J. Sarkies, eight hospital assistants, four pack-store havaldars, eight nursing orderlies, one hundred and fifty followers and two private followers. Major W. F. Cahusac, D. A. A. G., and Captain Clowes, of the Commissariat Department, were present. They inspected the arrangements, and saw the men comfortably located. Surgeon-Colonel Hay, Principal Medical Officer, Bombay, and other districts, was also in attendance. The special mixed troop train of the G. I. P. Railway left the Sassoon Dock at 5-30 p.m. It is expected to arrive at Umballa on Friday.

THE TIRAH FIELD FORCE.

The composition of the Tirah Field Force will be as follows:—

Main Column: 1st Division.—1st Brigade: East Kent and Devonshire Regiments, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas and 35th Sikhs. 2nd Brigade: Highland Light Infantry, West Surrey Regiment, 30th Garhwal Rifles and 3rd Sikhs. Divisional Troops: No. 1 and 7 British and No. 8 Bengal Mountain Batteries, 2 squadrons 18th Bengal Lancers, 28th Bombay Pioneers, No. 4 Companies of Bengal and Bombay Sappers, Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry, Maler Kotla Sappers.

2nd Division.—1st Brigade: Gordon Highlanders, Royal Irish Regiment, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas and 15th Sikhs. 2nd Brigade: King's Own Scottish Borderers, Northamptonshire Regiment, 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, and 30th Sikhs. Divisional Troops: Nos. 8 and 9 British and 5 Bombay Mountain Batteries, 2 squadrons 18th Bengal Lancers, 21st Madras Pioneers, No. 4 Company Madras Sappers, Jhind Imperial Service Infantry, Sirmur Sappers.

Line of Communications.—Jeypur and Gwalior Transport Trains.

Peshawar Column.—Somersetshire Light Infantry, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 9th Gurkhas, 38th Dogras, No. 57 Field Battery, No. 3 Mountain Battery, 9th Bengal Lancers and No. 5 Company Sappers.

Marai and Zera Column.—2nd and 30th Punjab Infantry, Nabha Imperial Service Infantry and two guns Derajat Mountain Battery.

Kurram Moveable Column.—Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, 5th Punjab Infantry, 3rd Field Battery, 3rd and 6th Bengal Cavalry.

Reserve Brigade at Rawalpindi.—Derbyshire Regiment, Duke of Cronwall's Light Infantry, 13th Bengal Infantry, 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent and Jodhpur Imperial Service Infantry.

Regarding the above the main column will operate from the Samana, while the Marai and Zera column will cover Kohat. The expedition will take place at the conclusion of the operations against the Mohmand

THE ATTACK ON SADDA.

About 2,000 men marched straight for Sadda, halting in the jungle about a mile off. The remainder proceeded to attack an isolated militia post, about 3 miles from Sadda, which was built so as to enable raiders to be cut off, when retiring to the hills. The Afridis apparently did not relish the idea of leaving this small post in their rear, and so determined to take it first, and then, uniting their forces, to attack Sadda. The attack commenced in broad day light, and increased as twilight deepened into darkness, when a continuous fusiliade was kept up on every side till midnight. The Balisa Khel Post consists of a small tower with a courtyard on the south side, in which are the huts inhabited by the garrison which amounted at the time of attack to 20 men of the Kurram militia, under a havildar. No doubt the Afridis expected to make short work of this mere handful of men. But the fire kept up from the ramparts was so severe that for a long time none of the attackers dared venture near the walls. About midnight ammunition began to run short; the Afridis crept up to the courtyard gate, and began to hew it to pieces with axes. This they soon succeeded in doing, but the fire from the tower still kept them, almost literally, at arm's length. They tried, but failed to set the huts on fire. Matters were now getting serious for the garrison, and they made signals of distress by throwing up bundles of burning grass from the top of the tower. The enemy were now closing in, when help at last arrived from two directions. Fifty men (Malik Khels) arrived from Sadda, and charged right up to the fort walls, losing two of their number in doing so. The Afridis drew off, leaving two bodies in the gateway of the courtyard. Fifty Kurram militia now arrived from Hassan Ali, but they were just too late to get into touch with the enemy. Only one of our men in the fort was wounded. Whether any more of the attackers were killed, it is impossible to say. But the Koran and standard of the mullah who led the attack were found on the ground in the morning, and blood stains were found here and there.

THE FORCED MARCH OF COLONEL ABBOTT'S COLUMN.

No doubt when Colonel Abbott's column reached Sadda, after marching 49 miles in 40 hours everyone must have been disappointed, if not disgusted, to find all quiet, instead of a hardly pressed garrison selling their lives as dearly as possible. But as a matter of fact, the opportune arrival of troops made an incalculable difference in the course of events in the Kurram Valley. At Parachinar, the garrison could have held out against immense odds. But, by the worst of luck, they were absolutely prevented, for political reasons, from going far from Parachinar. Sadda, with its garrison of 50 Sikhs, 100 Kurram militia, and 300 or 400 Turis, would have been a very hard nut to crack. Yet the danger of the garrison being very hard pressed by the hordes of Afridis and Orakzai, that might have collected, was very real, and scarcity of ammunition was an additional danger. Worse than all, the slightest advantage gained by the tribes would probably have doubled their numbers, and part of Lower Kurram might have risen while the rest of the valley would have been given over to fire and sword. The disgrace to us would have been tremendous. The Zaimukhts would undoubtedly have risen against us. Relieving troops would have had to fight their way up from Hangu, and our prestige would have received a blow from which it could not have recovered for many years. All this was saved by Colonel Abbott's promptness. Opening a telegram from our Political to the Commissioner (which was also addressed to O. C.s troops on the road), he saw that troops were urgently required, and instead of waiting for orders determined to advance at once. Colonel Richardson arrived in time to approve of the plan. Meanwhile, the troops, consisting of 2 guns No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, the 15th Sikhs and half No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers, had begun their trying march to Sadda. The heat was intense by day while at night heavy rain added to the discomfort of the men. Owing to scarcity of mule transport only one blanket per man could be taken. Owing to the hostility of the villagers, supplies could scarcely be obtained; a sowar was murdered in one of our villages—but his comrades exacted ample vengeance. Once in the Kurram, the Turis eagerly brought out supplies. The column reached Sadda on the very day fixed for the attack.

GENERAL ELLES'S DIVISION

which passed through the Khonapa defile from Shabkadr has had great difficulties to contend with owing to the bad road, but its progress has not been impeded by the Mohmands, who as pickets fled after firing a few shots. It is too early yet to say that the march onward to the Bohai Valley will be made without fighting. The Hadda mullah may have a rath ring of enthusiasm in his neighbourhood of the valley, though he has not yet shown any signs of activity. At the present moment the position is not one which the Mohmands can contemplate with equanimity, as Sir Bindon Blood with 5,000 men is in the Mittai Valley on the north, while General Elles with double that number is working his way from the south. The

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SAMANA

is to the effect that the Orakzai and Afridi lashkar has dispersed, and there is no large gathering now in the Khanki Valley. General Yeatman-Biggs' troops who had been terribly worked during the recent fighting, will now get a well-earned rest, but they will probably be required to move down from the Samana and cross the Khanki river so as to take up an entrenched position in the valley, effectually blocking the approaches to our line of forts from the north. As the Northamptonshire Regiment and the 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas have now arrived at Kohat this forward movement will be possible without endangering the safety of the frontier in the direction of Hangu. It is reported from Shahu Khel, north-east of Hangu, that dissensions have sprung up among the tribesmen assembled at Kashar and Dobundiala. The Afridis wish to make a raid, but the Mishtis are opposed to such a step as they fear reprisals on our part, several of their villages having been already burned. Reports having reached Kohat that the Daulatzai were threatening Marai, two guns of No. 3 Field Battery, with two squadrons of the 6th Bengal Cavalry under the command of Major C. S. Wheler, were sent to reconnoitre the valley on Wednesday. It has not yet transpired whether the Daulatzai are really on the move.

THE MULLAHS AND THEIR FOLLOWERS.

It is reported that the head mullah has succeeded in explaining to the survivors in the recent fighting the reason that the invulnerability he had promised was not extended to their comrades. I have not yet learnt to what accident this strange omission was said to be due; but as the mullah has arranged that it is to be all right next time, it would be superfluous to enquire. The credulity of the tribesmen continues unimpaired, and their faith in the mullah—far from being shaken—is much fortified by a miracle which occurred during the fighting. It appears that the mullah was struck by a shell—but that the projectile changed into water on contact and inflicted no more serious injury than a slight bruise. Those who are not convinced by this will go on doubting for ever.

THE BUFFS

are now the leading regiment, having crossed to the further bank of a small river this morning in order to start on the 11th with dry feet. Since leaving the unhealthy and feverish valley of the Swat, the force has had few cases of sickness, and the weather though hot is really for the time of year good.

SEPIA SKETCHES.

Major Holbday, of Brigadier-General Jeffreys' Staff, has made and is still making a series of excellent sepia studies of the country through which the columns move, and of the various incidents that occur. As much of this country has never before been seen by civilised beings, these studies cannot fail to be of value and interest to the general public, and of course have a peculiar significance to the members of the Malakand Field Force.

THE COUSIN OF UMRA KHAN.

Abdul Majid, who commanded the besiegers of Fort Chitral, is now in the camp paying his respects to Major Deane. He was accorded an interview by Sir Bindon Blood and appeared much gratified by the General having shaken his hand. *Mor[illegible]s* are arriving at this moment; some of their members splendidly dressed in gold and gorgeous robes. This all looks pacific, but my next letter will inform you of the result.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FEATURE

of the attacks on our troops on the Frontier, announces the *Englishman*, has been the frequency with which attempts have been made to rush the posts and camps at night. There is a very common belief among the Pathans that those who die in the dark are not likely to go to heaven, and it was to this superstition that in former years frontier soldiers attributed the fact that attacks were only made in the early dawn. That terrible rush on the Gurkha camp at Wana in 1894 took place after dawn, though had the Pathans attacked only an hour earlier they might have succeeded in destroying the whole regiment. The superstition about the dark has, however, apparently disappeared owing to the efforts of the Mullahs, who are now doubtless giving out that only those who die in the dark are likely to go to heaven. Another of these night attacks has been delivered on the 2nd brigade of General Bindon Blood's force by a party of hill men who crept up some nullahs near the camp. The enemy were beaten off, but unfortunately not before two officers, Lieutenant Tomkins and Lieutenant Bailey, of the 38th Dogras, had been killed.

THE RAILWAY TO PESHAWAR.

Now what we are beset with difficulties on our North-West frontier and that a record number of trains per day are being run above Lahore, it will be interesting to inquire to whom we are indebted for the decision arrived at 21 years ago that the railway from Lahore to Peshawar should be built on the broad-gauge. Early in 1870 the Government of India proposed to make the whole line from Karachi through Lahore to Peshawar on the narrow-gauge, even though that involved converting 319 miles of broad-gauge, then existing between Lahore and Karachi, to the new gauge proposed. The Duke of Argyll was then Secretary of State, and he telegraphed out to India for Lord Napier's opinion, which the latter gave decisively in favour of the broad-gauge. In his despatch, however, the Duke of Argyll appears to have given little weight to military opinion, as he says "the danger to financial embarrassment is a far more real and pressing danger than the danger of sudden invasion on the North-West frontier by a great military power" and "the military argument must be considered secondary to the economic." He left it, however, to the Viceroy to decide as to which gauge should be adopted, and Lord Mayo being imbued at the time with an economical craze as regards railways and being advised by Colonel R. Strachey decided on the metre-gauge. This decision gave rise to the controversy that arose to England, known as "the Battle of the Gauges," which culminated in a remarkable discussion extending over nearly a week at the Institute of Civil Engineers. The matter then came before Parliament and Mr. Gladstone promised to inquire into it. The result appears to have been that the Duke of Argyll felt called upon to justify the action of the Government of India, which he endeavoured to do in a despatch adhering to his previous opinion as to the impossibility of any danger from invasion. The Government of India, however, at the time, 1873, consisted of Lord Northbrook as Viceroy, Lord Napier as Commander-in-Chief, and the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis as Minister of Public Works, with Colonel Dickens and Mr. Molesworth as advisers. An elaborate memorandum was prepared by the Quartermaster-General, Colonel F. Roberts, V. C. (now Lord Roberts), showing the advantages of the broad over the narrow gauge for military purposes. A narrow gauge line was actually under construction between Lahore and Wazirabad (60 miles) at the time, and one side of the Grand Trunk Road was being utilised for the purpose. Colonel Roberts naively points out that such a line would be used almost exclusively for the transport of stores and that troops would have to march, and that it was essential, therefore, the road should be kept free. Colonel Dickens and Mr. Molesworth advocated the broad-gauge on military grounds. The Viceroy's Council was divided in opinion, but the majority recommended reverting to the broad-gauge. The dissenters were Sir R. Temple and the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis. The latter considered the military objections overstated and his arguments were practically confined to the superior economy of the narrow-gauge. The Duke of Argyll still declined to be moved, and in February 1874 he telegraphed that the Punjab Northern line should be proceeded with on the narrow-gauge. He said: "In a few days I shall tell you what I decide on the Indus Valley, if I decide at all." He did decide, and wrongly, as has happened before even with the noble Duke. He authorised the narrow-gauge scheme being proceeded with in its entirety. Fortunately at this juncture Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet was ousted and India was given a strong and sound Secretary of State in Lord Salisbury. He characteristically commenced by telegraphing on 21st March 1874 to Lord Northbrook not to accept the Duke of Argyll's orders as final. In June he ordered the Indus Valley line to be constructed on the broad-gauge, and as regards the line to Peshawar he said that if the work connected with the narrow-gauge line were far advanced an immediate change of gauge might involve a greater sacrifice of money and time than the advantages to be gained by it would justify. He left it, therefore, to the Government of India to decide upon this point, but at the same time he pointed out the necessity of having through broad gauge communication to Peshawar. Fortunately the works beyond Lahore were not too advanced to prevent the Government of India acting up to the spirit of Lord Salisbury's instructions.

The moral to be drawn from this correspondence which appears in the Administration Report of Indian Railways for 1880-81 is simply that even the best men may and do make mistakes. Lord Mayo arrived at the undoubtedly sound conclusion that India wanted cheaper railways, and he decided on having the metre-gauge. The heated discussion that arose regarding the gauge to be adopted on the Indus Valley and Peshawar lines probably drove the narrow-gauge advocates into championing their pet under all circumstances and they became thorough partisans. An able man like General Strachey went so far as to say that if the East Indian Railway had been made on the narrow-gauge it would be capable of carrying all the traffic it was ever likely to get. Lord Mayo was doubtless misled by dogmatic assertions of this nature, but still as a statesman he should have felt bound to give paramount weight to political and strategic considerations. When public opinion declared itself in England, through the Institution of Civil Engineers, Lord Northbrook's Government properly took the matter up, but failed to convince the Duke of Argyll. It is therefore immensely to Lord Salisbury's credit that almost immediately on assuming office as Secretary of State for India one of his first steps should have been to reverse the decision of his predecessor in a matter which was considered at the time to be surrounded with difficulties.—*Pioneer*.

SIMLA IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

One of those things which are said in Simla as regularly as the time comes round, finds voice toward the end of October, when people stop each other on the Mall to say "Just as the weather gets pleasant, down we all go. Too bad isn't it?" This may strike the Plains person as hypersensitiveness to the turns of fate, but it is irritatingly true that there are people in Simla, paid out of Indian taxes, who seldom have a good word to say for its glorious climate until the necessity arises for leaving it, when it becomes, for the first time to their perception, bearable if not desirable. In April and May such persons have the temerity to complain of the high winds, the dust, even of the heat, and in the rains their grievance is as monotonous as the falling water. They are usually old residents of three or four years standing, who have forgotten the heat of the plains and have also become oblivious of the fact that they are only in the hills by luck or by grace, and by no prescriptive right whatever to be earning their living in these comfortable temperatures. However, what I began to say was that the "going down" grievance will this year be postponed, for Government does not move until about the 13th of November, so there will be another fortnight of the fine crisp autumnal weather of which we had now and then a suggestion last week. The postponement will be doubly valued this year with accommodation so hard to get in Calcutta. Hotels and boarding-houses there, which do not intend to charge exorbitant rates for the coming season, would do well to advertise or in some way circulate the correct scale of their prices for rooms up here, during the next few weeks, for stories of so terrifying a nature are going about that a good many ladies have decided to winter in England, as a cheaper alternative, and more will stay on in Simla. The annual official descent to Calcutta is a very doubt

Simla corps is a strong one, but there are places for more men in its ranks, and Colonel Bisset, like all who realise that every efficient volunteer means an additional British regular available for active service, desires to see them filled. I hear that the Volunteer ball was a great success, and can testify that this was the case in regard to the Mason's entertainment, last night, which was one of the brightest functions the Town Hall has seen this season. The room is always a good one, and the committee are to be specially congratulated on the decorations, I mean primarily of the walls, though from the gorgeous Redcross knights downwards the personal adornments of our hosts were a very important feature of an evening which was rendered particularly enjoyable by its unconventionality.

FIRE AT THE FRAMJI PETIT MILLS.

LIGHTNING THE SUPPOSED CAUSE.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE FIVE LAKHS.

SHORTLY after midnight, on Sunday, the spinning and carding-room of the Framji Petit Mill, situated at Mazagon, was discovered to be on fire which is supposed to have been caused by lightning which struck it in the course of Sunday night's storm. The Framji Petit is a very large mill, consisting of nine blocks of buildings and has been under the agency of Messrs. Petit, Sons and Co. for the last fourteen years. Formerly it was a cotton press, owned by Mr. Nursi Keshawji, and it was subsequently converted into the cotton spinning and weaving mill; and it supplied employment to a very large number of hands.

The fire was discovered shortly after 12-15 by some watchmen, who state that they saw the building in flames immediately after the lightning struck the highest or central portion of the building, which was used as the manager's office; and it is believed that fire was communicated to the building below by means of a stair-case. As soon as the fire was discovered an alarm was raised, and the mill engine was at once brought into use. The engine of the Mazagon Mill, which is also worked by the same agents, was the first to come on the scene. It was followed by steam engines from Chinchpoogly, Babula Tank, Fort, Gwalia Tank, and other places, to which a telephonic message was promptly sent. Mr. Nicholls, head of the brigade, who arrived in very short time after the outbreak, and at once set to work to direct the operations made to extinguish the fire and to prevent its spread to other departments. His efforts to that end were successful for the fire was confined to the four corners of the spinning and carding departments where it originated. The Babula Tank engine was first brought into requisition. It was found difficult to work owing to insufficiency of water at first; but in a short time the water-supply was also copious, and within an hour the fire was got under control and practically extinguished before dawn. The night was hazy, and the rain which continued to pour heavily, helped to put down the flames. The mill consists of nine blocks, and the department which is totally destroyed by fire is at the extreme end towards the east, the entrance being towards the west. It contained 37,000 spindles, which are destroyed. It was feared that the engine-room which is close by would be enveloped in flames, but fortunately the fire did not extend to it. The fall of the roof and flooring, though it made the work of extinction a bit difficult, it prevented the flames from catching other partsof the mill. The bailing and reeling departments were saved by the efforts of the fire-brigade, though they are considerably damaged by water and smoke, and most of the windows have been shattered to pieces. The full amount of damage is covered by insurance with the following insurance companies amounting in all to 6,80,000. The Northern Assurance, South British, Lancashire, Sun Fire Union Assurance Phœnix, Madgeburg, Atlas, Commercial Union, Norwich Union, Manchester, Royal Exchange, London and Lancashire, Royal Insurance, Liverpool, London and Globe, Bombay Fire Insurance, Eastern, Java, North British and Mercantile. London Assurance, Company, Scottish Union, Commercial Union, New Zealand and Guardian. One of the worst features of the occurrence is that at this time of scarcity over fifteen hundred mill-hands are thrown out of work.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

At about a quarter-past 12 o'clock, this morning, a fire broke out in the Framji Petit Mill, Mazagon Road, completely destroying the spinning and carding rooms, in which were included the mule-line, crossing-line, card-line, frame-line, and drawing-line, and considerably damaging the north walls and a portion of the roofs of the reeling and bailing-rooms. A considerable amount of damage was also caused by water in the bailing-room. The cause of the fire is stated to be by Shalegram, Mahadeo and several other mill-watchmen, who were in and about the mill at the time, to be lightning, which seemed to strike the highest and centre portions of the building and the office. Shortly after the fall of the lightning, the five was noticed and in about forty minutes the whole building was in a blaze. Immediate assistance was rendered on the receipt of telephonic information, both by the fire-brigade and the police, also by some of the employes, who manned an engine of the mill. The Municipal engines under Mr. Nicholls, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, were in attendance; the Babulla Tank, Sankle Street, Chinchpoogly, Fort, Gwalia Tank, and Colaba. The first engine to arrive on the scene was the Babulla Tank, which commenced to play about 12-50 a. m., but owing to there being an insufficient pressure in the mains on the Port Trust estate, could not play on the fire with effect, until about 1 a. m., when all the engines commenced working vigorously. In about an hour the fire was well under control, and about 4 a. m. it was almost extinguished. The buildings that were destroyed were situated on the north side in the mill compound, and the damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 5,00,000, but the whole mill is insured with several insurance companies, and the damaged portions with Messrs. Wallace and Company. Fifteen hundred mill-hands have been thrown out of work through this fire.

SURAT NEWS.

Our correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Commissioner, N. D., arrived here from Ahmedabad last Sunday to inspect personally the measures adopted by the local authorities for the suppression of the plague in the city. Mr. Lely in company of Mr. Moore, the Collector, and Surgeon-Major Nariman and the City Police Inspector, visited Salabatpura and Kharadisheri, where the plague has made its appearance in a rather strong form; and was shown over disinfected houses in that locality. Arrangements in the Parakh segregation sheds for plague patients were found satisfactory. Mr. Lely left Surat for Ahmedabad on Monday evening. The following figures of plague cases and deaths will show the health of the city:—

—	Number of Plague Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Total Mortality from all Causes.
11th September	5	4	18
12th "	5	0	23
13th "	3	1	19
14th "	3	0	28
15th "	11	0	17
16th "	5	1	31
17th "	5	6	24
Total	37	13	157

Measures are being adopted also at Rander, a town on the opposite side of the river Tapti, to avoid the infection of the disease from spreading there. No person found to be suffering from any disease on examination by the doctor posted at the "Isap Bridge" will be allowed to enter Rander. Since the adoption of this measure two cases occurred on Thursday last. House-to-house visitation of some parts of the town was carried out by the Assistant Collector, the Mamlatdar, Dr. Rukhmabai, and the Police Chief Constable and Patel on the same day, but no case was discovered. Similar search of patients in various parts of the town (Surat) is being vigorously carried on by Surgeon-Major Nariman, Dr. Dosiwala, and Drs. Dossabhai, Phirozeshah, and Dinshaw—the three medical gentlemen on the Municipal board,—and other Municipal Commissioners.

The appeal in the Bhagda riot case was heard before Mr. Walker, the District Judge, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The counsel for the defence, Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, argued his case for two days, but the District Judge confirmed the sentences on nine of the accused, and discharged one, Vasanji Lalla, as he was not proved to have been present on the occasion.

At the suggestion of the Acting District Police Superintendent, Khan Bahadur Nanabhai Cowasji, Mr. Naoroji Manockji Wadia, C. I. E., sent him a sum of Rs. 300 for distribution among poor Parsee widows of the city. Some sixty persons were given the benefit of this charity.

The second and third grade Public Service certificate examinations for entrance into the lower grades of the Public Service will commence on Monday. The committee of examiners consists of the undermentioned gentlemen:—Mr. D. E. Gimi, Headmaster of the Local High School, his two assistants, Mr. A. S. Jervis, Principal, and Mr. Munchershaw P. Kekobad, Headmaster of the Mission High School.

THE ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Two more ties of the second round of this tournament were played off last evening, the teams being the East Yorkshire vs. the 20th Hussars, and the Royal Irish Rifles vs. the Royal Fusiliers. The ground was in very good condition, owing to the heavy rain on Sunday night, and, though the evening was cloudy, there was a fair breeze blowing. There was again a big crowd of spectators, and both games were well fought out.

Punctually at 4 o'clock Mr. C. Brown, who was acting as Reforce, blew the whistle, and the opposing teams, the East Yorkshires and the 20th Hussars took the field as follows:—

Bandstand.
The 20th Hussars
Irwin
Smith Shevgold
Clarke Parker McRoskiel
Cooper Cheeseman Harvey Elliot McLintock
O
Turner Bowler Rankine Mardell Smith
Fitchie Smith Yates
Bates Arkwright
Spiney
Coopecage End
The East Yorkshires.

Rankine started the ball for the Yorkshire, and the forwards took it down the field, and sent it behind the Hussars' goal. From the goal kick the Hussars took the leather up the field and kicked into touch in the Yorkshires "Twenty-five." From the throw in play was transferred to the centre of the ground, where the ball was again kicked into touch. With the leather in play again the Hussars carried it into their opponents' territory, but Bates relieved and feeding the forwards Mardell got on the ball and had a shot at goal, which was well saved and the ball went behind. The Hussars got well on to the ball from the "goal kick," but Bates stopped their scoring by kicking into touch. From the throw in the Hussars obtained a corner from which nothing resulted and play was once more brought into mid field. Bowler secured and dribbling down the field got in a shot which just missed the posts. From the "goal kick" the ball was sent up the field only to be returned, and after some loose passing went into touch at half-way. The "throw in" gave the Cavalrymen another chance of attacking, but the shot was wide. The game was carried up and down the field, both sides trying hard to score a point, but the shooting was somewhat erratic, and the defence of both sides good. The Hussars had a good chance of scoring once, but bands was given against them when just in front of their adversaries' goal. From the free kick the Yorkshires' forwards rushed the ball down the field Shevgold relieved, and play was once more transferred to the Cooperage end, the ball going into touch in the Yorkshires' Twenty-five. "From the throw in Cheeseman got possession and passed to Clarke, who, by an excellent shot, scored the first goal of the game for the Hussars. On restarting the ball, the Cavalrymen again pressed, but Fitchie relieved by kicking into touch. The throw in gave the Hussars another run up the field, and they secured a corner from which nothing resulted, the ball going behind. The ball was kept up in the Yorkshires' Twenty-five for some time until the forwards getting away with it took it down and secured a corner, from which, however, they were unable to score. The ball was now taken up the field again, and the Hussars' forwards, over coming all opposition, passed to Harvey, who put in a very hot shot, which was just stopped by the goal-keeper. He failed, however, to get the ball away, and it was rushed through, bringing the Hussars' score to 2 goals to their opponents' nil. Just after the kick off half-time was called. On changing ends the East York's team at once bucked up, and during the second half had all the best of the game. They pressed the Cavalrymen most of the time, shot after shot going wide of the mark, and undoubtedly they ought to have scored more than the one goal that they did. Both Smith and Turner on the wings put in some very useful work, getting the ball away from the Hussars in a very masterly way. The latter secured one more goal, which brought their score up to 3 goals, and time being called they left the ground the victors. Both teams played hard all the way through and appear to be in the pink of condition.

At 5-5, the second game of the afternoon was started, the teams being the Royal Irish Rifles and the Royal Fusiliers, the former defending the Cooperage end, and the latter the Bandstand goal:—

Royal Fusiliers,
Bandstand
Marshall
Beattie Bennett
Swanshino Johnson Searle
Holloway Hart Campbell Brennan Miles
O
Haslest Hughes Curry Robinson Whittley
Romans Jackson Keelan
Hanna Jamson
Mahoney.
Cooperage ends
Royal Irish Rifles.

Campbell started the ball for the Fusiliers, and the ball was sent into touch at half-way. From the throw in the Rifles got on to the leather and took it down the field, Whittley putting in a good shot which just missed going between the posts. From the goal kick the Irishmen again took the ball down and gained a corner. The kick gave the Fusiliers an opportunity of a run up the field, and a foul was claimed and allowed against the Rifles. The free kick sent the ball behind. The goal kick brought the leather into the middle of the field, and off side being given against the Fusiliers, the Irishmen got right into their opponents' territory and gained a corner. The corner kick was wide, and the Fusiliers took the ball into mid field, and Jackson relieved for the Irishmen, but by kicking too hard the ball went behind. The goal kick transferred the game to the Cooperage and Miles put in a very warm shot, which was well saved by Mahoney, the ball once more travelling down the field, and the Rifles secured another corner. From the kick the ball was sent behind. The goal kick brought the game into the centre once more where a series of touches took place. At last the Fusiliers got on to the ball, but before they could get away a off side was given against them. From the free kick the Rifles got well in front of their opponents' goal, but the Fusiliers coming together brought the ball up the field into the Irishmen's. Twenty five, where it went into touch. From the throw in a good shot at goal by Miles just missed scoring. The goal kick put the ball once more in the Fusiliers possession, and this time they made no mistake, and Campbell passing to Brenna n, the latter put the ball through the posts, scoring the first goal of the match. On restarting the Irish Rifles rushed the ball down the field, but it was immediately returned, and the Fusiliers had another shot at scoring, but the ball just went over the top of the goal. The goal kick brought the game to the centre of the ground, and some good work was put in by the forwards of both sides. The Fusiliers, however, showed the better combination, and taking the ball up, Brennan obtained the second goal for the Fusiliers. Just after re-starting half-time was called, the score being Royal Fusiliers, 2 goals; Royal Irish Rifles, nil. On resuming the Irishmen attacked, and taking the ball up the field secured a corner, the kick from which produced nothing and the ball went behind. From the goal kick the ball was sent down the field only to be returned again, and the Irishmen got another shot at goal which proved futile. In the next few minutes, the Rifles had several shots at the goal, but all were wide of the mark. At last, however, they got well into the mouth of the goal and rushed the leather through. From this point till time was called the game was tremendously fast, the Irishmen doing all they knew to equalise matters, and the Fusiliers were obliged to bring every bit of play into requisition to prevent them scoring. They managed to keep them out of the goal, though not without difficulty, and on "no side" being called the Fusiliers were the winners by 2 goals to 1 after an extremely fast and exciting game.

The teams for to-morrow's tie are—

THE ROVERS *VS.* THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

The following are the players:—

ROVERS.	vs.	MIDDLESEX.
S. H. Stevenson.	Goal	Pte Dawes.
C. M. Ross	Backs.	Lieut Hall
G. Walton		Pte Dupe
V. Bromley	Half-backs.	Pte Barker
J. Allen		Pte Wilkinson
W. J. Smarden		Pte Cooper
W J Church	Forwards.	Pte Davis
I S Hudson		Pte Farmer
W Reid		Pte Blair
J Scrufton		Pte Surridge
P F Fischer		Pte Clelland
RESERVES.		
A. Brown		J Harton
W. Shipshanks		

Kick-off at 5 p.m. ???

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A (Upper Colaba)	0	1	8
B (Mandvi and Dongri)	2	0	26
C (Dhobi Talao)	1	0	29
D (Khetwadi)	0		4
E (Mazagon)	1	2	38
F (Parel)	0	0	14
G (Mahim)	1*	0	*3
Water Division	0	1	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	8
Total	5	6	127
Total to date	12,898	10,858	

* Arrived from Alibag six days ago.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	4
Deaths	5

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From telegraphic messages received by the Plague Committee from Cutch Mandvie, it appears that on the 18th instant there were 18 fresh admissions into the hospital. The total mortality was fourteen, out of which nine deaths were recorded in hospitals and the remainder outside the city. The number of patients under treatment was 73. On the 19th instant seven fresh cases were admitted. The total mortality was sixteen—12 outside and 4 in the hospitals.

THE INDIAN MARRIAGE AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND (MARRIAGE BRANCH).

WE are supplied with the following account of a meeting in connection with this association:—An extraordinary general meeting of this fund was held at 3 p.m., yesterday, in the office of the company. The agents are Messrs. Parulikar and Co., who are also the agents of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited. The Permanent Board of Directors consists of Rao Sahib D. P. Khakhar, J. P., Messrs. B. A. Koor, J. P., R. B. Paymaster, and D. F. Chinoy, and the agent, Mr. Parulikar, as ex-officio director. The board was formed by members assembled in a special meeting on 31st March 1896. The business of the meeting was conducted at 3 p.m., when the agent, Mr. Parulikar, proposed, and Mr. Hyme Ruben seconded, that Mr. R. F. Writer do take the chair. Mr. Sanjana, barrister, was present on behalf of the agent. Mr. Parulikar proposed, and Mr. Hyme seconded, that the reporters should go out. Here a Mahomedan gentleman named Mr. Ibrahim Noorodin, put in an amendment and Mr. Mirally Molidina seconded, that the reporters must be allowed to remain, and there was no necessity to take them out. The agent interposed that he had got 191 proxies and he had a right to tell the reporters to go out. Thereupon the reporters left the meeting. At 3½ time the chairman of the board of directors, accompanied by Mr. R. B. Paymaster, came, and Mr. Paymaster, as the legal adviser of the fund, advised the meeting that nobody could take the chair when the chairman was present. He read the section 30 of the articles of association. Here the agent interrupted Mr. Paymaster, and said that as the fund was not registered, the meeting could do anything. Another director, Mr. Chinoy, accompanied by Mr. Hormu-ji Chichgar, solicitor, appeared, and Mr. Chinoy said that there were only seven members present, the rest being only clerks and friends of the agent. Mr. Chichgar then advised Mr. Khakhar to take the chair, and the above named two Mahomedan gentlemen also supported Messrs. Paymaster and Chichgar, and said that when the directors were present what was the use of an outsider taking the chair. Here Mr. Sanjana interposed, and said that there was a special meeting specially called by members. Mr. Chichgar then advised Mr. Khakhar to speak, but he was repeatedly interrupted. Mr. Writer said that he would not allow anybody to speak, and there was a limit to everything. He know what to do; if anybody would be impolite he would be expelled from the meeting. The chairman, Mr. Khakhar then said "Gentlemen, the agent first came to me with Mr. Kur and requested us to wind up the company. Also he does not want the control of the board, and does anything he likes without our knowledge and permission. Here the agent interrupted him, and called upon another Parsee member to put in the first resolution. Mr. Chichgar advised the chairman, Mr. Khakhar, to dissolve the meeting and leave the office. Hereupon the directors left the meeting, and the agent conducted the proceedings.

THIRTY-ONE YEARS ON MONT BLANC.

DISCOVERY OF CAPT. ARKWRIGHT'S REMAINS.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the "Daily News" an account of the discovery of the body of Capt. Henry Arkwright, who, with his guide (Michel Simond) and two porters (Francois and Joseph Tournier), perished by the fall of an avalanche on the Grand Plateau, on their way to the summit of Mont Blanc, on October 13, 1866. According to the correspondent, Capt. Arkwright "was taken from his icy tomb on Saturday, Aug. 28. Some 9,000 feet below the spot where he met his death, Alfred and Auguste Payot, father and son, guides of the district, were on that afternoon planting a flag in the lower part of the Glacier des Bossons. They noticed something partly buried in the ice, which on investigation proved to be human remains. As the weather was threatening and the remains partly uncovered they decided to carry them down to a crevasse close to the Pavilion on the left moraine for shelter, without waiting for the necessary visit of the gendarmes. All except the feet and head were brought to light, but details are too painful to relate. The right hand, which had once so firmly grasped the iron-plated pine pole that even after 31 years they were found close together, was marvellously life-like, the ice had even preserved in it the red tint of the blood. There could be no doubt of identity. From the pocket of the grey waistcoat was drawn a white pocket handkerchief with a plain blue border. It was as strong and sound as if new; the marking-ink might have been used upon it only that day so distinct were the words:

H. Arkwright,
84th Regmt.
12.

in one corner. In the collar of what had been a white linen shirt was a small gold stud with a brilliant, in the front was a larger one set with a diamond star of eight rays in a bed of blue enamel. There were the remains of what might have been a silver cigarette case, in the trouser pockets; a handsome gold watch and a chain had been found the previous day, but no traces of the watch."

That hazardous Ancien Passage where Capt. Arkwright perished is not now used, and, adds the correspondent, who was the only Englishman present at the inquiry, almost the only danger of the ascent if good guides are employed is the risk of bad weather. Silvain Contet, who was with the Captain at the time of the accident, is still alive. He lives in Chamonix, now an old and paralysed man.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 11th Sept. 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	44,956	36,044	8,906	...	88,991	...
Parcels, &c.	44,160	53,001	...	8,841	1,82,,54	...
Goods						
Other earnings	3,869	3,879	...	10	...	812
Total for week	93,279	92,924	355	...	...	...
Aggregate	11,38,731	8,73,501	..	...	2,65,433	...

NAVAL OFFICERS AND COLLISIONS AT SEA.

MR. W. H. COOKE, Secretary of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, writes from Royal Hotel, Gibraltar, Aug. 23, to the "Times":—About 2 a.m. this morning the steamer Glengyle, of Glasgow bound from London to China, came into collision in the Straits of Gibraltar with the steamer Coronet, of North Shields. I was a passenger on the Glengyle, and I can personally testify that the collision was of a most serious character. The Coronet had her bows smashed in, and her forepeak full of water. Nevertheless, she was able under her own steam to proceed into Gibraltar Bay, where she now lies awaiting repairs. The Glengyle's injuries were, however, of a far more serious character, for she was struck amidships in the engine-room (the most vulnerable part of a steamer) and she had to be beached at Getares Bay in order to prevent her from sinking in deep water. Thus far I have had nothing to tell you of any public interest, but I now come to what I regard as being a matter of grave public importance. When the collision occurred the vessels were certainly not more than five or six miles from Gibraltar Bay. The water was smooth, the night was beautifully clear, and the lights both upon Europa Point and on the African side of the Straits were plainly visible. Almost as soon as the vessels got clear after the collision Captain M'Gilliveay, of the steamer Glengyle—who, together with his officers and men, behaved throughout with the utmost coolness and intrepidity—realising in what danger his vessel was of sinking, ordered us passengers into the ship's boats, by which we were, I am glad to say, all safely conveyed to the Coronet, though the ladies and the children, having been hurriedly roused from sleep (the collision, as I have already said, happened about two o'clock in the morning), were in a half-dressed condition. Distress signals in the shape of rockets were at once thrown up from the Glengyle, and, to the relief of everyone, they were promptly observed from the signal station on the top of the Gibraltar Rock, and the men on duty there at once fired the alarm gun, and put up the three perpendicular red lights which show that a vessel is in danger in the Straits. By ears sharpened by the desire of making money that alarm gun was heard; by eyes quickened by the hope of gain those three perpendicular red lights were seen, and the German salvage steamer Newa and the Swedish salvage steamer Hermes proceeded at once to the assistance of the sinking Glengyle, and managed but just in time to take her in tow and beach her. But will your readers believe that, lying in Gibraltar Bay and fully a mile nearer to the sinking Glengyle than were the salvage steamers Newa and Hermes, there lay no fewer than fifteen British men-of-war, who, though the alarm gun which fired at the signal station on the summit of Gibraltar Rock could be heard by the straining ears of those on board the Glengyle five miles off, and must have fairly boomed over their drowsy heads in Gibraltar Bay, never took the slightest notice of the fact of the alarm gun having been fired, but one signal station, and never sent a single boat's crew to the rescue of those on board a vessel belonging to their own countrymen, which was in imminent danger of sinking? The prospect of sudden death by drowning, as the result of a collision at sea, is not a very attractive one, but assuredly that prospect is rendered infinitely more terrible when it becomes within gun-shot of a first-class British fortress, and with fifteen British men-of-war lying idly at their anchors. I sign my name to this letter, and had Parliament been sitting I should certainly have arranged to have had a suitable question upon the subject put in the House of Commons to the First Lord of the Admiralty. As it is, I must ask you, sir, to afford me the hospitality of your columns to embalm the names of the fifteen British men-of-war, the admirals and captains of which evidently think that paying attention to alarm guns fired over their very head from a Government signal station forms no part of "official duty," and that, so far as they are concerned, English ladies and little children may perish miserably without their troubling themselves to so much as lift a little finger to endeavour to save them! The names of the fifteen British ships of war to which I have referred in this letter are:—Her Majesty's first-class battleship Majestic (flagship of Vice-Admiral H. F. Stephenson, K.C.B.), Captain Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., A.D.C.; Her Majesty's first-class battleship Magnificent (flagship of Rear-Admiral J. Fellowes, C.B.), Captain G. C. Langley; Her Majesty's first-class battleship Prince George, Captain A. A. C. Parr; Her Majesty's first-class battleship Mars, Captain Baptist Scott; Her Majesty's first-class battleship Repulse, Cap ain E. N. Rolfe, C.B., A.D.C.; Her Majesty's first-class battleship Resolution, Captain J. H. Bainbridge, A.D.C.; Her Majesty's second class cruiser Hermoine, Captain G. A. Callaghan; Her Majesty's turret ship Rupert, Commander L. A. Beaumont-Lawrence; Her Majesty's torpedo-ram Polyphemus, Commander H. Warren; Her Majesty's ship Cormorant, Lieutenant-Commander P. G. Tillard; Her Majesty's first-class gunboat Halcyon, Commander the Hon. W. G. Stopford; Her Majesty's first-class torpedo gunboat Speedy, Lieutenant-Commander H. G. M'Jerkon; Her Majesty's torpedo-boat destroyer Whiting, Lieutenant-Commander J. Barton; Her Majesty's torpedo-boat destroyer Foam, Lieutenant-Commander M. W. Consett; and Her Majesty's torpedo-boat No. 91, Sub-Lieutenant F. R. Scarlett.

THE UNKNOWN GOD.

The September *Fortnightly* starts with a very interesting poem bearing the title of "The Unknown God," by Mr. William Watson. The note of it is somewhat pessimistic. Who is the God that appeals to the heart of man when he "waves his trivial self away"? Not the "barbaric God of Hosts" nor the imperious King, "a God for ever hearkening unto his self commanded laud" nor the God of mythology "man's giant shadow, hailed divine":

The God I know of I shall ne'er
know, though he dwells exceeding nigh.
Raise thou the stone and find me there.
Cleave thou the wood and there am I.
Yea, in my flesh his spirit doth flow.
Too near, too far, for me to know.

Clearly the poem owes its suggestion to one of the new Sayings of Christ, that apparently pantheistic one which has already been the subject of so much discussion. Is it possible, pursues the poet, that this unknown Spirit "notes the good or ill in man"? "I hope, with fear," is the answer. Mouse fear than hope appears in the last lines, which seem to glance back at the Purple East and see a heaven that is neutral in the conflict between the worlding and the children of light:

Best by remembering God, say some.
We keep our high imperial lot.
Fortune, I fear, hath oftenest come
When we forgot—when we forgot!
A lovelier faith, their happier crown,
But history laughs and weeps it down.

"Lest we forget," said Mr. Kipling in his "Recessional," "Lest we forget." You have forgotten, replies Mr. Watson, and no harm comes to you. The moral would be unfortunate if full drawn out. But Mr. Watson stops here, and falls back on the ancient conclusion that Providence is inscrutable. It is the poem of a mood not to be weighed and balanced as logic or preaching. As such, it is like all Mr. Watson's work, stately and rhythmical, and abounds in felicities of expression and cadence.

THAT KERAY'S KINDNESS.

PAYN knew Thackeray intimately, and has some entertaining reminiscences of his editorial troubles when Thackeray presided over the fortunes of the "Cornhill Magazine." Communications from his contributors, and especially the would-be ones, annoyed and often distressed him. Payn recalls his complaining of one of them with a vigour and irritation which amused him exceedingly. A young fellow had sent him a long story, for which he demanded particular attention "from the greatest of novelists" upon the ground that he had a sick sister entirely dependent upon him for support. Thackeray was touched by the appeal, and contrary to his custom, wrote his correspondent a long letter of advice, enclosing also (which was by no means contrary to his custom) some pecuniary assistance. "I feel for your position," he said and appreciate your motive for exertion; but I must tell you at once that you will never do anything literature. Your contribution is worthless in every way, and it is the truest kindness both to her for whom you are working and to yourself to tell you so straight. Turn your mind at one to some other industry." This produced a reply from the young gentleman that astonished Thackeray a great deal more than it surprised Payn. It was couched in the most offensive terms conceivable, and ended by telling the "great novelist" that although he had attained by good luck to the top of the tree, he would one day find himself where he deserved to be, at the bottom of it. "For my part," said Thackeray (upon Payn showing some preliminary symptoms of suffocation), "I see little to laugh at. What a stupid, ungrateful beast the man must be! If ever I waste another half-hour in writing to a creature of that sort, call me a horse or worse!"—Mr. Hatton, in the "People."

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BRITISH MEDICOES IN MONTREAL.

DR. OSLER ON MEDICINE IN GREATER BRITAIN.

THE annual meeting of the British Medical Association was opened at Montreal on Aug. 31, Lord Lister, the retiring President, presiding. Dr. Roddick, the President-elect, was formally inducted. Sir T. Grainger Stewart, of Edinburgh University, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Scotland, has been named President-elect for the coming year.

Dr William Osler, Professor of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, gave an address on the history of British medicine in Greater Britain, for an interesting summary of which we are indebted to the *Times*. After some introductory remarks on the occurrence of a friendly scientific meeting of Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Americans on soil for which their forefathers had fought, Dr. Osler proceeded to compare the English with the ancient Greeks, alike in their power of colonisation and in their power "of thinking before they acted, and of acting to." In Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, types of the Anglo-Saxon race are developing which will differ as much from each other and from the English as the American does to-day from the original stock; but amid these differences can everywhere be seen those race qualities which have made us what we are—"courage, national integrity, steady good sense, and energy in work." If anyone with full knowledge could patiently analyze the characteristics of British medicine he would find certain national traits sufficiently distinct for recognition. Dr. Osler proceeded to sketch the influence which the lives and work of these great men had exerted upon their contemporaries and successors, and to say that, although three of the greatest scientific movements of the century have come from Germany and France, clinical medicine from Bichat, Laennec, and Louis, scientific pathology from Virchow and his pupils, and the modern study of the causes of disease from Pasteur and Koch, yet that the modern history of the art of medicine could almost be written in its fulness from the records of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Of India, of "Vishnuland," what can one say in a few minutes? Three thoughts at once claim recognition. Here in the dim dawn of history, with the great Aryan people, was the intellectual cradle of the world. To the Hindus we owe a debt which we can at any rate acknowledge; and even in medicine, many of our traditions and practises may be traced to them, as may be gathered from that most interesting "History of Aryan Medical Science," by the Thakore Sahib of Gondal. Then there arises the memory of the men who have done so much for British medicine in that great empire. Far from their homes, far from congenial surroundings, and far from the stimulus of scientific influences, Annesley, Ballingall, Twining, Morehead, Waring, Parkes, Cunningham, Lewis, Vandyke Carter, and many others have upheld the traditions of Harvey and of Sydenham. On the great epidemic diseases, how impoverished would our literature be in the absence of their contributions! But then there comes the thought of "the little done, the undone vast," when one considers the remarkable opportunities for study which India has presented. Where else in the world is there such a field for observation in cholera, leprosy, dysentery, the plague, typhoid fever, malaria and in a host of other less important maladies? And what has the British Government done towards the scientific investigation of the diseases of India? Until recently little or nothing, and the proposal to found an institute for the scientific study of disease has actually come from the native chiefs. The work of Dr. Haffkine and of Professor Haffkine, and the not unsolved evil of the brisk epidemic of plague in Bombay, may arouse the officials to a consciousness of their shortcomings. While sanitary progress has been great, as shown in a reduction of the mortality from 69 per mille before 1857 to 35 per mille at present, many problems are still urgent as may be gathered from reading Dr. Harvey's presidential address and the proceedings of the Indian Medical Congress. That typhoid fever can be called the "scourge of India" and that the incidence of the disease should remain so high among the troops point to serious sanitary defects as yet unremedied. As to the prevalence of venereal disease among the soldiers, and admission of nearly 500 per mille to hospital, we have only to refer to the journals and discussions to see the impression that matters are not as they should be in India. There seems to be an absence of proper standards of authority. Had there been in each presidency during the past twenty years well-equipped Government laboratories in charge of able men, well-trained in modern methods, the contributions to our knowledge of epidemic diseases might have been epoch-making, and we may rest assured should have been spared the crudeness which is evident in the work (particularly in that upon malaria) of some zealous but badly-trained men.

In estimating the progress of medicine in the countries comprising Greater Britain the future rather than the present should be in our thoughts. The strides which have been taken during the past twenty years are a strong warrant that we have entered upon a period of exceptional development. There remains for us, Greater Britains of whatsoever land, the bounden duty to cherish the best traditions of our fathers, and particularly of the men who gave to British medicine its most distinctive features, of the men, too, who found for us the light and liberty of Greek thought—Linacre, Harvey, and Sydenham, those ancient founts of inpiration and models for all time in literature, science, and practice.

On Sept. 1 Mr. Watson Cheyne delivered an address in the section of pathology and bacteriology. He sketched the development of these sciences in recent years, and advocated the erection and endowment of bacteriological laboratories in various centres of the British Empire.

THE DESTITUTE RICH.

ONE of them writes to the *Westminster Gazette*:—

SIR,—As one of those who at this moment are in default to the Hanover-square Vestry, may I add a word to "Economist's" very sensible remarks? "Economist" is very moderate, but he does not touch the root of the matter. He ignores the most important point of all, and that is that the way to get credit is to have creditors. I don't know who it is that owes £10,000 to his coachmaker, and I don't believe anybody does. I owed mine £1,230 at the beginning of the season, and on the strength of being a good customer was able to order a brougham, £300, a dogcart (for the girls) £75 10s., and a station cab for the country, £135. If I had paid him last year he would have expected payment this. Of course I mean to pay him some day, and in the meantime I advertise him quietly. Lord ——, who is married to a very wealthy American, ordered a lot of things there on my recommendation, and his wife paid for them. ——and Co. were very grateful to me.

I only give this as an example. All the boys get their duds at ——'s, where I have always dealt. We owe now about £940. Last year ——made overtures for payment, and I at once ordered a fur coat, a very good one, lined with genet and facings of sable. He has been quite quiet since.

Perhaps it was a mistake taking a house in Parklane. The rent (unfurnished) was £1,100, but the agent told my wife we could always let it for the season for £1,000—which is a distinct economy; although, of course, until the girls are married we must be in town. My place in Berkshire brings in £1,800 a year, clear of outgoings—and I have £2,700 a year from railways. My wife's settlement is about £2,000 a year. That makes £5,500 in hard cash. We don't spend more, and the only reason the rates are in arrear (£4,000) is that one of our sons got into difficulties and had to be helped out. I hadn't counted on that, and so the rates must wait.

Each of the boys has £250 year. They were all educated at Eton, and two are in the Army, and two have been waiting for something to turn up since leaving Oxford. I don't believe in gentlemen going into professions, as there is always a demand for well-bred men as secretaries and agents to breweries. If a boy is clever he can make £250 go a long way. I never have any difficulty in getting along on £5,500, as one need only pay for things now and then. Everybody thinks I have about £15,000 a year. The *Daily* —— described me on my birthday as the "representative of one of the richest of the country families. If I "economised," as you call it, I should have all my creditors on me at once. Six years ago I was able to raise £18,000, and that paid off most of the obligations. I am insured for £30,000, which will pay what I shall owe, and perhaps leave something over.

The mistake people make is in trying to pay for everything, as they go along, and in being anxious about their sons being in professions. Look at the Earl of ——a son Eustace. He is at the Bar, and makes about £300 a year, and is always in his chambers. If only he had kept in the world like "Punch" —he might have got that secretaryship to the American millionaire. I am told "Punch" gets £1,500 and all found, and is allowed to keep the change when he pays for tickets, &c.

There has never been a time in my knowledge when there was so much money going about. The way to get it is to keep in the swim. I haven't the least doubt my girls will all marry well. If my eldest

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE light of the glowworm (lampyris noctiluca) has acquired new interest since the "X" rays were discovered, and Professor Murooka, of the University of Kioto, Japan, has been studying it carefully. The light comes chiefly from the female; that of the male being very feeble. She is properly the "glow-worm," or "Ver luisant," of the French, and Johannis-kafer of the Germans; but the larvæ are also luminous, and sometimes receive the name. The light-giving apparatus is below the last rings of the abdomen. The eggs, too, are luminous.

Until recently it was believed that oxygen rendered the protoplasm of the organ phosphorescent with disengagement of phosphuretted hydrogen; but Professor Murooka, following the hint of Becquerel, the French chemist, to the effect that salts of uranium and other fluorescent bodies emit rays similar to the Rontgen rays, has found that glowworm light also behaves like these rays. Three hundred glowworms caught near Kioto (the sport is popular with the Japanese ladies in midsummer) were placed in front of photographic plates screened from the light by several thicknesses of black paper, as well as plates of brass, copper, and aluminium. A cardboard with a hole in it was placed between the metal and the photographic plate. For two days the arrangement was kept in a dark chamber sheltered from all foreign lights, and on developing the plate it was found blackened by the rays except opposite the hole in the cardboard. The rays of the glowworm can therefore penetrate metal, especially aluminium and copper, and appear to excite luminosity in cardboard. When there is nothing between the sensitive plate and the glowworm it behaves like ordinary light, but in traversing some metals and cardboard it seems to acquire properties of the "X" rays, or else the glowworm emits "X" as well as ordinary rays.

M. A. Buguet, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences has shown that rays from a Rontgen tube can act on a photographic plate screened from the ordinary "X" rays, by substances opaque to them. Sheets of metal, however, appear to arrest them. They can, therefore, be employed in taking radiographs of partially opaque bodies in cases where the "X" rays are stopped.

M. Charpy recently presented to the Societe Francaise de Physique a number of microscopic photographs showing in a clear, unmistakeable manner the texture of different metallic alloys. The pictures, in fact, enable a chemist or engineer to study the formations and quality of alloys.

A cave of stalactites resembling the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky in interest, if not in grandeur, has been discovered by some quarrymen working in a kopje near Krugersdorp, in the Transvaal. The lights of the explorers were reflected on thousands of stalactites some imitating wreaths of roses and bouquets of flowers. The galleries are in tiers one above another.

Attention has been drawn to the old project of a telegraph from Europe to America by means of land lines through Siberia and Alaska and a cable across Behring Straits. The completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway and the discovery of gold mines in Alaska will doubtless hasten the completion of this scheme, which dates from 1865, when it was dropped after the success of the trans-Atlantic cables. Mr. George Kennan, of Siberia fame, and the late Mr. Charles Bright, the well-known electrician, were members of the exploring parties for the route.

The following may please Mr. Andrew Lang and the Anthropological School of Mythologists:—In Burger's "Ballad of Lenore," a dead lover comes from the grave to claim his bride and carries her to the tomb. The same them has been found in the semi-mythical tales in the Pehuenche dialect of the Araucanian Indians, Chili, by Dr. Rodolfo Lenz, who writes on the subject of their folklore in the "Anales de la Universidad de Chili." The story is evidently of native origin, and has not been derived from European sources.

The Royal Institution lecture on "Diamonds," by Sir William Crookes, F. R. S., was recently published in the "Chemical News," and, though written in a popular style, is perhaps the best scientific treatise on the diamond ever written. According to Crookes, the gem was formed by carbon crystallising out of molten iron below the surface of the earth under great pressure. Water, finding its way down to the hot iron, steam was generated, and burst a vent hole or pipe to the surface, in which rocks, petroleum, diamonds, &c., were churned as in a volcano. These pipes became the pits in which diamonds are now dug in South Africa.

"It may be," the writer says, "that each volcanic pipe is the vent for its own special laboratory—a laboratory buried at vastly greater depths than we have reached or are likely to reach—where the temperature is comparable with that of the electric furnace; where the pressure is fiercer than in our puny laboratories and the melting point higher; where no oxygen is present, and where masses of carbon saturated iron have taken centuries, perhaps thousands of years, to cool to the solidifying point. Such being the conditions, the wonder is not that diamonds are found as big as one's first, but that they are not found as big as one's head."

The Legislature of Uruguay has conferred honorary citizenship and 10,000 dollars on Dr. Sanarelli for his discovery of the microbe of yellow fever. He is now trying to find a method of inoculating against the fever.

According to the "Journal de Medicine," Bordeaux, a man placed under arrest for illegal practice of medicine, claiming to be a graduate of an American college, presented a diploma which excited the the suspicion of the magistrate. It was submitted to the Rontgen rays, which revealed the outlines of a name erased to make room for that of the man, who was convicted on this evidence.

The honorary colonel of the new Volunteer Corps Electrical Engineers is Lord Kelvin, the nestor of the electrical profession. Mr. R. E. B. Crompton (late lieutenant of the 57th Foot), Mr. A. E. Mavor, and Mr. R. S. Erskine are captains, and Messrs. Le Rossignol, Vignoles, and Meredith Leaf are lieutenants. The headquarters of the corps will probably be Greenwich, as a considerable number of the men are engaged in electrical work in that neighbourhood.

Herr Schumburg (in Deutsch Med. Woch, No. 10) recommends bromine for sterilising water. One grain is sufficient to destroy the bacteria in a quart and the bromine can be afterwards neutralised by ammonia so as to give a clear tasteless water.

A few days will see the last of the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris, and the view of the Invalides from the Champs Elysees will henceforth be unobstructed. It was built in 1853 as the principal feature of the Exposition Universelle of 1855, and severed for more recent Exhibitions, notably that of Electricity in 1881, which may be regarded as "epoch-making." It was this celebration which inaugurated the new electric age. All the more recent developments of electricity were in germ there, and electricians who attended it from every part of the world will feel something like regret at the disappearence of the old Palais de l'Industrie.

To prevent the Baltic and North Sea canal from freezing next winter, the fresh water from the lake is to be replaced by sea water from the bay of Kiel, that from the North Sea of the mouth of the Elbe not being salt enough. The flora and fauna of the Canal will undergo some modifications.

M. Sander has proved that alcohol and either have the propertp of keeping oxygenated water better than any other substance does. It is sufficient to add a little alcohol to the water and keep it in a free place sheltered from the light.

The "Lancet" for August 21st contains a valuable account of the various medical schools in the United Kingdom. The writer advises intending students to become practical photographers before or in the course of their studies.

An international meteorological observatory is to be erected on the top of Mount Kosciusko, at the south-western extremity of Australia. The originator is Mr. Clement Wragge, who took the first meteorological observations on Fort Nevis, and the founder is the Honourable R. Brown-Smith, of Torrens Park, South Australia.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company are about to emulate Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" and illuminate the Royal Gorey by electricity for the benefit of their night passengers. This gorge is one of the finest sights in the Rocky Mountains. The current will be brought from Canon City, Colorado.

Dr. Judson Delaland, of Philadelphia, has devised a centrifugal blood tester. The number of red and white corpuscles, when separated in a tube by centrifugal action, are easily told by means of a graduated tube.

In the September number of that excellent review, *Cosmopolis*, Professor Max Muller gossips pleasantly about "Royalties." The Professor makes no secret of his pride and pleasure in so many Royal acquaintances. Of our own Prince of Wales, Professor Max Muller permits himself only the following story:—"Among the many things which I treasure in my memory I may at least produce one small treasure, a sixpence, which I won from his Royal Highness at whist. I have always been a very bad whist-player, but good luck would have it that I won a sixpence at Trewen Hall, the Prince's residence at Oxford. The Prince maintained that I had calculated my points wrongly, but, not being a courtier, I held my own, and actually appealed to General Bruce. When he decided in my favour, the Prince graciously handed me my sixpence, which I have kept ever since among my treasures."

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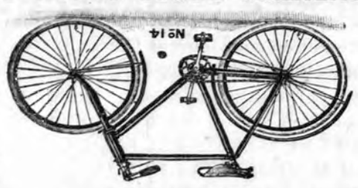

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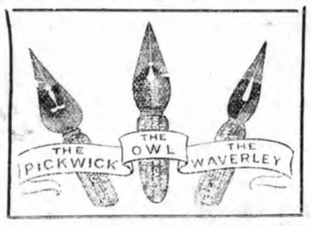

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